Wednesday, April 8, 1953

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

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THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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Wednesday, 8th April, 1953

The House met at Two of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राज-भाषा

*१२१३. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने संघ की राज-भाषा (हिन्दी) में एक-रूपता लाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा आयोजित राज-भाषा कोष का संकलन कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 35.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में कहा गया है कि विभिन्न रियासतों से सहायता ली जा रही है उस के लिये क्या किसी कमटी का निर्माण हुआ है । अगर हुआ है तो उस के मेम्बरों के क्या क्या नाम हैं और वह किन किन विषयों में विशेष योग्यता रखते हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय: जैसा कि जवाब में बतलाया गया है कि इस काम के लिए

बोर्ड आफ साइंटिफिक टरमिनालाजी बनाया गया है । वही इस काम को कर रहा है । इस सम्बन्ध में जो काम स्टेटों में हो रहा है उस के लिए लिखा गया है कि वह उस को यहां भेज दें तो हम उन सुझावों से सहायता लें ।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या इस को भेजने के लिए गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की तरफ़ से कोई पत्र लिखा गया है और अगर लिखा गया है तो यह काम इस वक्त किस स्टेज पर है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : पत्र लिखा जा चुका है । वह एक सरकुलर है जिस की तारीख है जनवरी सन् ५१ (या ५२)

ملسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائینٹفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) جو حالات ہمیں معلوم ہیں وہ یہ ہیں - جس وقت سے بورڈ نے کام شروع کیا ہے یہ بات اس کے سامنے رہی ہے - خود گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے تمام اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹوں اور سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کی مختلف ماسٹریوں کو اس طرف توجہ دلائی ہے- چنانچہ مختلف ماسٹریوں میں جتنا کچھ کام ہوا تھا ، وہ انہوں نے بورڈ کے حوالے کر دیا - اسٹیٹس سے بھی کچھ چیزیں آئی ہیں اور بورڈ نے ان پر غور کیا ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): According to our information, this has been kept in view by the Board ever since it started work. The Government of India themselves have drawn the attention of all the State Governments and of the various Central Government Ministries to this. Accordingly, whatever work had been done already by the various Ministries has been made over by them to the Board. Some material has also been received from the States and the Board has considered the same.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूं कि यह जो इस जवाब में लिखा है कि "It is a huge task and the progress has necessarily to be slow." तो इस कोष के सिलसिले में अब तक कितना काम हो चुका है और क्या और ज्यादा आदमी लगा कर इस को जल्दी खत्म कराया जा सकता है ?

مولانا آزاد : مجھے اندیشہ ہے کہ آنریبل میمبر کو اس کام کی مشکلات کا پورا اندازہ نہیں ہے - وہ یہ خیال کرتے ہیں کہ جس طرح معمولی الفاظ کی ڈکشنریاں بنتی ہیں اسی طرح کا یہ کام بھی ہے - حالانکہ یہ کام بالکل دوسری طرح کا ہے - ہمیں پہلی مرتبہ ہندی میں سائنٹفک اور ٹیکنیکل ٹرمز بنانے ہیں - ہم کو دراصل ایک نئی ٹکسال بنانی ہے اور نئے سکے ڈھالنے ہیں - یہ کام اس طرح کا نہیں ہے کہ جلدبازی کے ساتھ کر دیا جائے - اگر جلد بازی کے ساتھ کیا جائیگا تو سارا کام بگڑ جائیگا - یہ میں وثوق کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ بورڈ پوری تیزی کے ساتھ کام کر رہا ہے - کیمسٹری اور فزکس کی پہلی جلد تیار ہو گئی ہے - ابھی دس بارہ دن ہوئے ہیں ، میں نے آرڈر دیا ہے کہ اس کو پریس میں بھیج دیا جائے - وہ چھپیگی اور تمام ملک میں شائع کی جائیگی تاکہ لوگوں کو دیکھنے اور رائے دینے کا موقعہ ملے -

[Maulana Azad: I am afraid the hon. Member does not fully appreciate the difficulties of this task. He thinks it is like the work involved in the preparation of general dictionaries. This is quite a different type of work. For the first time we are going to coin scientific and technical terms in Hindi. We have really to establish a new mint and to strike new coins. This is not the kind of work that could be hurried through. Hurry in this case would spoil the whole game. I can of course say with confidence that the Board is working at full speed. The first volume on Chemistry and Physics has already been prepared. Only ten or twelve days back I passed an order that it should be sent to press. It will be got printed and published so that everybody in the country might have an opportunity of seeing it and of making his comments.]

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जितने प्रदेशों को इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखे गये है उन में से कितने प्रदेशों से वहां पर जो सामग्री तैयार हो गयी है वह आ गयी है।

مولانا آزاد : یہ اس وقت نہیں بتلایا جا سکتا -

[Maulana Azad: This cannot be stated just now.]

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : इस सम्बन्ध में सभी स्टेटों को लिखा गया है । बहुत सी स्टेटों से सहयोग मिल रहा है । कुछ स्टेटों में जहां अपने अपने विभिन्न सिद्धान्तों पर काम हो रहा है उन का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाया गया है ।

श्री अलगूराय शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो बोर्ड यह काम कर रहा है उस के मेम्बरों के नाम क्या हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जो बोर्ड आफ साईंटिफिक टरमीनालाजी बना है

उस के मेम्बरों के नाम ये हैं :

विज्ञान के विशेषज्ञ लोग ये हैं :

डाक्टर ऐस० ऐच० भटनागर, डा० डी० ऐस० कोठारी, डा० बेनी प्रसाद, डा० के० ऐन० भाल, डा० जे० सी० घोष, प्रो० ऐम० मुजीब, डा० के० मित्रा ।

जो लोग फिलालाजिस्ट हैं उन के नाम ये हैं :

डा० सी० आर० रेड्डी, डा० ऐस० के० चटर्जी, आचार्य नरेन्द्र देव, श्री काका कालेलकर, डा० जाफर अली खां अंसर, डा० यदुवंशी ।

और इस के चेयरमैन हैं गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के ऐजुकेशनल ऐडवाइजर ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : बोर्ड में जिन सज्जनों को रखा गया है क्या उन के सम्बन्ध में उन संस्थाओं से कोई सिफारिशें मांगी गयी थीं कि जिन संस्थाओं ने इस विषय में बहुत बड़ा काम किया है ?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں، گورنمنٹ نے خود غور کیا اور غور کر کے یہ بورڈ بنایا ہے۔

[**Maulana Azad**: No, the Government constituted this Board on their own initiative.]

सरदार ए० एस० सहगल : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बोर्ड के जो सदस्य मुकर्रर किये गये हैं वह किस किस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : मैं ने जिन वैज्ञानिकों का जिक्र किया है उन में से डाक्टर ऐस० ऐस० भटनागर कैमिस्ट्री के विशेषज्ञ हैं, डाक्टर डी० ऐस० कोठारी फिजिक्स के विशेषज्ञ हैं, डा० बेनी प्रसाद बाटनी के विशेषज्ञ हैं . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot allow all this.

Shri Meghnad Saha: Are there whole-time workers for this work or only honorary workers?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: They are honorary workers.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot occupy a whole hour with one question, however important it may be. Next question.

Verification of Claims

***1214. Sardar Hukam Singh**: (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether the work of verification of Claims filed by the displaced persons in respect of properties left by them in West Pakistan has been completed?

(b) If so, what is the total value of claims verified so far?

(c) What properties have not been taken into account in this verification?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) On the 21st March, 1952 about 1,600 property sheets including 414 relating to Tochi, Kurram and some late migrants remained to be verified.

(b) It is regretted that this information cannot be supplied at present.

(c) (i) Properties belonging to certain kind of Trusts such as religious and charitable Trusts:

(ii) Certain type of rural housing property of those to whom agricultural land has been allotted in India; and

(iii) Open plots in village sites.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Can the hon. Minister give a rough idea of what the property under (c) would be?

Shri A. P. Jain: All those figures are being finally worked out. When the scheme is published all these figures would be available.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What was the total amount of claims that were submitted?

Shri A. P. Jain: I have no figures about the number of claims.

Shri Gidwani: Are the Government aware that hundreds of claims filed within the prescribed date, for which the claimants have receipts with them, are not traceable in the Chief Claims Commissioner's office?

Shri A. P. Jain: No. A few claims could not be traced and duplicates of these claims have been found.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know the total amount that has been reduced in the claims on account of this rationalization scheme?

Shri A. P. Jain: We do not work out these figures.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that there are a number of claimants who have not received the copies of orders passed on their claims applications?

Shri A. P. Jain: I am not aware of it but if there are claimants who have not received the copy of the orders, they will have to apply and get a copy.

Shri Gidwani: Are Government aware that both these categories of claimants are being asked to file fresh forms?

Shri A. P. Jain: I said that certain claims which were missing are now being found in the duplicate and perhaps the hon. Member is referring to that.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Is the Government aware that claimants have been trying to get copies of their orders over a period of 9 months and they have not been able to secure those copies?

Shri A. P. Jain: The latest position is that people can get copies. I am not aware whether a particular person applied even before and he did not get it.

CIVIL DEFENCE

*1215. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technical sub-committee on Civil Defence set up under the Ministry of Home Affairs has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are the recommendations; and

(c) which of the recommendations have been scrutinised and accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The Technical Sub-Committee is engaged in preparing paper plans on Civil Defence and the question of submitting reports does not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: In the report for 1951-52, it was written that the paper planning is going on. May I know how far the Committee has proceeded in the matter?

Shri Datar: The Committee has finished the paper plans to a certain extent and a number of manuals and hand-bills are ready.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know what is the constitution of this technical sub-committee and its staff?

Shri Datar: I am afraid I can give neither the constitution nor the recommendations of this Sub-Committee from time to time.

DISPLACED PERSONS SENT OUT OF WEST BENGAL

*1216. **Shri B. K. Das:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Bengal displaced persons sent during 1952 to States outside West Bengal after their migration to that State;

(b) whether any of them have come back to West Bengal;

(c) what occupations have they generally taken to; and

(d) whether there are any particular schemes in which a good number of them have been or may be absorbed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 7,806 persons.

(b) Yes, about 1,150 persons.

(c) and (d). Most of them are agriculturists and are being settled on land.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether there is any plan for this year also and if so, may I have an idea of the plan about settling persons outside Bengal?

Shri A. P. Jain: We are trying to settle as many persons outside West Bengal as possible, but unfortunately persons do not want to go outside West Bengal, and if they go outside, they desert the camp or without rehabilitation go back to West Bengal. So there cannot be any finality about the schemes but we shall try to settle as many outside West Bengal as possible.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know if any deserters have gone back to their original place of rehabilitation? If so, what is their number?

Shri A. P. Jain: Some deserters have gone back to their original place of rehabilitation. I am sorry I cannot give their number.

Shri K. K. Basu: May we know the minimum area of land that is usually allotted to these agriculturists?

Shri A. P. Jain: The minimum, I believe, is about six bighas in West Bengal.

Shri K. K. Basu: I wanted to know the land allotted outside Bengal—does he mean six bighas in terms of the West Bengal measurement?

Shri A. P. Jain: The measurement is the same all over India—a bigha is about 5/8ths of an acre.

Shri K. K. Basu: It is not correct: he does not know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If he does not know let him satisfy himself.

SCHEDULED AND NON-SCHEDULED BANKS

*1217. **Shri C. R. Iyyunni:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled and non-Scheduled Banks, if any, that have been reconstructed during the last five years;

(b) the percentage or the ratio of dividends given to the liabilities to the creditors paid by the Banks that went into liquidation during this period; and

(c) the number of Banks in various groups according to the categorisation made by the Industrial Tribunal State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) The number of banks working under schemes of arrangement as on the 28th February 1953, was 6 scheduled banks and 23 non-scheduled banks, 29 in all.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(c) The Award of the All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes), which contains the required information, will be published shortly.

VISIT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND MISSION

*1218. **Sardar A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 430 asked on the 2nd March, 1953 and state whether it is proposed that the International Monetary Fund Mission will visit important centres of Industry and Commerce and meet leading economists in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): The International Monetary Fund Mission has since left India. During its stay here, the Members of the Mission visited only Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta amongst the Industrial and Commercial Centres and met some leading economists of the country.

DISCHARGED PERSONNEL OF STATES FORCES

*1219. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the discharged personnel of the States Forces have been sanctioned their dues such as Pensions etc.; and

(b) whether there have been complaints from the discharged officers of Travancore-Cochin State Forces regarding the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Dues have been sanctioned in 38,638 cases out of 41,859. The cases which remain to be settled are those in which entries in the basic service documents need verification or those in which clarification of the State rules and regulations is necessary.

(b) Complaints have been received only from two officers of Travancore-Cochin State Forces.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Am I to understand that all the other officers in Travancore-Cochin State have been given their due claims?

Sardar Majithia: Complaints have been received from only two officers; apparently the claims of others must have been settled.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: In the case of how many persons have the claims been settled and how many cases are yet to be settled now?

Sardar Majithia: As I have already mentioned out of 41,859 cases, 38,638 have been settled.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Can you give the break-up of these figures in regard to Travancore-Cochin State?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Am I to give the information? The hon. Member is addressing me.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know the number of 'demobbed' soldiers in Hyderabad State who have yet to receive their gratuity?

Sardar Majithia: The actual strength on 1st April 1950 was 6,473; the number selected is 356.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that over 1,500 men were discharged from the *ex*-Travancore-Cochin State Forces and is it also a fact that while these soldiers were discharged from the Indian army, their pensions were calculated on the basis of the rates applicable to Travancore-Cochin forces?

Sardar Majithia: The position is like this. Those persons who opted out for service in the Indian army and were not found suitable, in their cases a special provision was made and they got special rates of pension. Those who were absorbed into the Indian Army, naturally, will get pensions as admissible to the Indian other ranks. Those who were not found fit, naturally get the pensions as admissible to them according to the State Forces rules that were prevalent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether the suitability or otherwise of these persons of the State forces was considered only at the time of computing the pensions or it was considered at the time of integration?

Sardar Majithia: At the time of integration.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Is it a fact that they were not discharged immediately, but were retained in the Indian army and after some time they were discharged with pension rights according to the old rates?

Sardar Majithia: The position is this. There were various considerations. As I have already mentioned, special considerations were given to those persons who opted out but were not found fit. That required a considerable amount of checking and rechecking from State records, their rolls and all that. That did entail a certain amount of delay, but that could not be helped.

Shri Nanadas: May I know, Sir, whether any Army pension code is being followed for this purpose?

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): According to the Army Pension codes in force in various States, many of these soldiers about whom my friends are anxious could get only 9 annas or 12 annas as pension. Therefore, in cases where people had opted to join the Central service, but were not found fit, they were given concessional rates than the usual rates they would otherwise get on the basis of these special rules.

Shri Punnoose: It is clear from the hon. Minister's reply that a pretty good number of cases are yet to be decided and pensions granted. May I know whether any arrangement is being made to give some interim allowance, so that these people may not be put to hardship?

Sardar Majithia: It is not possible. It is one of natural consequence. It does take time. They are treated on a par with other soldiers of the Indian army.

Shri P. T. Chacko: May I know whether any alternative employment was given to these personnel when they were discharged from the State forces at the time of integration?

Shri Majithia: Attempts were made. You have got organisations which deal with these cases and every possible attempt is being made to find them alternative employment.

Shri P. T. Chacko: How many of these are employed like that?

Sardar Majithia: I have not got the break-up figures.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know the percentage of *ex*-Travancore-Cochin State Forces personnel who have very brilliant service to their credit overseas?

Sardar Majithia: That does not arise out of this question.

Shri V. P. Nayar: You tell us they were unfit.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस किस्म के लोगों को कृषि योग्य भूमि पर बसाने के लिए कहां कहां पर प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

श्री त्यागी : इस के वास्ते अगर नोटिस दिया जायगा तो यह जानने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा क्योंकि इस के लिए सारे हिन्दुस्तान भर के खेतों का ब्योरा लेना पड़ेगा ।

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether there is any proposal to revise the present Pension Code?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. As I said during the Budget Discussion, the general Pension Code is under revision. It is being examined. Government will be in a position to announce the result of that very soon.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact, Sir, that this discrimination of some people being sent away, applies only to

Travancore-Cochin State Forces and not to others?

Sardar Majithia: This is not a fact, Sir.

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय, कलकत्ता

*१२२०. **सेठ गोविन्द दास :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत में सन् १९५२ में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों में से कितनी पुस्तकें कलकत्ता के राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय में प्राप्त हुईं ; और

(ख) क्या ऐसे नियम बनाने का विचार है जिन से कि ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के ब्रिटिश पुस्तकालय की भांति अपने देश में प्रकाशित सभी पुस्तकों की प्रतियां राष्ट्रीय पुस्तकालय को उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) 1021.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अभी यह जो १२२० पुस्तकों का माननीय मंत्री जी ने हवाला दिया है, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ये कितने दिनों के अन्दर प्राप्त हुई हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : लाइब्रेरियन से हमारे पास जो आंकड़े आये हैं, वह सन् ४९ तक के हैं, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आंकड़े हमारे पास (Librarian) से आये हैं, उन से ज्यादा स्टेटस् से आ चुके हैं।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : 'बी' के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह कहा कि यह विषय विचाराधीन है । क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बात मालूम है कि न्यूयार्क की पबलिक लायब्रेरी में और वाशिंगटन की कांग्रेस की लाइब्रेरी में जो कुछ अमरीका में छपता है, उस की तीन, तीन प्रतियां आती हैं और वह दोनों जगह भेज दी जाती हैं, तो क्या इस तरह की योजना पर यहां भी विचार हो रहा है कि अपने देश में प्रकाशित सभी पुस्तकों की तीन, तीन प्रतियां कलकत्ते और दिल्ली की लाइब्रेरीज़ में उपलब्ध हो सकें ?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائینٹفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : جی ہاں - ایک ایسے ہی بل پر گورنمنٹ غور کر رہی ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Yes, the Government is considering a Bill of just that kind.]

Shri Meghnad Saha: What is the annual grant for the purchase of books for the National Library?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I will require notice.

SURVEY OF MEN OF LETTERS

*1221. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether any survey has been made in the country, of various men of letters, authors and the like, in the Rashtra Bhasha?

(b) Is it a fact that the work of compilation of a suitable dictionary, terminology and preparation of various documents and papers of Government in the Rashtra Bhasha, is being delayed for lack of hands?

(c) Is there any proposal or plan under consideration to utilise the services of such men?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The work of the preparation of dictionaries in Hindi of Scientific Terms relating to various sciences has already been started under the guidance and supervision of the Board of Scientific Terminology and its ten Expert Committees on Physics, Botany, Chemistry, Mathematics, Social Sciences etc. The Hindi Section under the Ministry of Education is also helping the various Central Government Departments in finding suitable Hindi equivalents for such technical or other terms as are referred to that Section.

(c) No, Sir. The compilation of dictionaries or preparation of technical terms requires the services of scientists, philologists, and translators who are already being utilised for the purpose.

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि देश में ऐसे विद्वान हैं जो कि राष्ट्र भाषा के भी विद्वान हैं, और हमारे देश की प्रादेशिक भाषाओं के भी विद्वान हैं, इन विशेषज्ञों की राय लेने से इस काम में अधिक सहायता मिल सकती है तो क्या कारण है कि उन की फेहरिस्त तैयार नहीं की गई और उन की सेवाओं से फायदा नहीं उठाया गया ?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائینٹفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد) : اس کام کا ٹھیک طریقہ یہی ہو سکتا تھا کہ پہلے ایکسپرٹس کا ایک بورڈ بنایا جائے - وہ پوری طرح غوروفکر کر کے ڈکشنری تیار کرے - پھر اسے شائع کیا جائے تاکہ ملک کے تمام بڑے بڑے عالموں اور ودوانوں کو اسے دیکھنے اور رائے قائم کرنے کا موقعہ ملے - پھر ان سب کی رائیں بورڈ کے پاس آئیں اور بورڈ ان سے فائدہ اٹھا کر جو تبدیلیاں ضروری سمجھے کرے - چنانچہ اسی طریقہ پر کام ہو رہا ہے - میں نے تھوڑی دیر ہوئی آپ کو بتلایا تھا کہ کام کا ایک حصہ تیار ہو گیا ہے اور چھپنے کے لئے پریس میں چلا گیا ہے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad)**: The only proper way to tackle this job was through the constitution of a Board of Experts which was to prepare a dictionary after full deliberations, which could then be published so as to provide all great scholars with an opportunity of perusing it and forming their opinions. The opinions of all these people were then to be received by the Board which was to make whatever changes it deemed necessary in the light thereof. The work is proceeding on just those lines. As I just stated a portion of the work has already been done and sent to press for printing.]

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : क्या मैं इस सम्बन्ध में पूछ सकता हूं कि सरकार ने इस चालू वर्ष में इस पर कितनी रकम खर्च करने का निश्चय किया है और अगले पांच वर्षों में कितने खर्च का अनुमान है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : अब तक इस पर लगभग २२ हजार रुपया खर्च हुआ है, और भविष्य में जो भी रकम खर्च करने की जरूरत पड़ेगी, सरकार उसे खर्च करने को तैयार है ।

Shri Meghnad Saha: Has the Ministry engaged whole-time workers for this purpose or only honorary workers?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Whole-time workers are also engaged for this purpose.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जो कमेटी आप ने मुकर्रर की है इस में भाषा विज्ञ किस भाषा के हैं ? अरबी, फारसी, संस्कृत, किस के जानकार हैं ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : बोर्ड आफ टर्मिनालोजी के अन्तर्गत दस विशेषज्ञों की कमेटियां बनी हैं और वह जो बहुत से विशेषज्ञ नियुक्त किये गये हैं उन से काम ले रही हैं । हर जरूरी भाषा के जानकार कमेटियों को सहायता देने को हैं ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : जहां तक इस कोष का सम्बन्ध है, क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इस सम्बन्ध में बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है और क्या वहां से कोई जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त हुई है ?

مولانا آزاد : مدھیہ پردیش کو بھی لکھا گیا تھا اور ہمیں امید ہے کہ وہ بھی وہی طریقہ اختیار کریگی جو دوسرے اسٹیٹوں نے کیا ہے -

[**Maulana Azad:** Madhya Pradesh had also been written to and we hope that they would also adopt the same means as the other States have done.]

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether Government have not agreed that the international terminology should be accepted so far as scientific terms are concerned?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: As far as possible, the underlying concept is that international terminology for science words should be accepted.

مولانا آزاد : میں ذرا اس بات کو صاف کر دوں - سنٹرل ایڈوائزری بورڈ آف ایجوکیشن کے سامنے یہ معاملہ گیا تھا - اس نے یہ فیصلہ کیا کہ جہاں تک ممکن ہو انٹرنیشنل الفاظ کو ہمیں اختیار کر لینا چاہیئے - لیکن اس کا یہ مطلب نہیں ہے کہ بورڈ کا کام ہلکا ہو گیا اور اب اس کے ذمے صرف یہ کام رہ گیا ہے کہ انٹرنیشنل الفاظ کو دیوناگری اسکرپٹ میں لکھ دے - ایسے سینکڑوں ترمز ہندی کے بھی بنانے پڑتے ہیں اور بنانے پڑینگے - آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ ہر علم میں بہت سے الفاظ ایسے ہوتے ہیں جو عام طور پر بولے جاتے ہیں لیکن جب ایک خاص علم میں آتے ہیں تو ایک ترم بن جاتے ہیں مثلاً ''ایکشن'' اور ''ری ایکشن'' کا لفظ ہے جو انگریزی میں عام طور پر بولا جاتا ہے لیکن کیمسٹری میں یہ ایک خاص ترم ہے - اب اگر آپ یہ کہیں کہ ایکشن اور ری ایکشن کو ہم ہندی میں لے لیں تو یہ غلط ہوگا - ہم عام انگریزی لفظوں کو ہندی میں نہیں لے سکتے - اس طرح کے لفظوں کے لئے ہندی کے ترمز تھالنے پڑینگے کیونکہ ایکشن اور ری ایکشن انگریزی زبان کے عام الفاظ ہیں، انٹرنیشنل ترمز نہیں ہیں لیکن ہاں، جب ہمارے سامنے ''آکسیجن'' کا لفظ آیگا تو ہمیں ماننا پڑیگا کہ یہ ایک انٹرنیشنل ترم ہے، اور اسے جوں کا توں ہندی میں لے لینا چاہیئے - بورڈ اسی تھلک پر کام کر رہا ہے - سینکڑوں ترمز اس نے ہندی کے تھالے ہیں، اور بہت سے ترمز انٹرنیشنل چن لئے ہیں-

[**Maulana Azad:** Let me make this a little more clear. The matter had been referred to the Central Advisory Board of Education, who decided that we should, as far as possible, adopt the international terminology. This does not mean, however, that the task before the Board has been lightened and all that it has to do now is to reduce the international terms into the Devanagari script. It has to and must coin hundreds of Hindi terms. As is known, every science employs a number of words which are spoken commonly, but which become 'terms' when adopted by a special science. For instance, 'action' and 'reaction' are words commonly used in English but they are specific terms in Chemistry. Now, it would be wrong to accept 'action' and 'reaction' in Hindi. We cannot adopt common English words in Hindi. For words of that kind we would have to coin terms in Hindi. 'Action' and 'reaction' are common words of the English language; they are not international terms. But when we are confronted with the word 'oxygen' we have to admit that here is an international term and that we should adopt it in Hindi without any modification. It is on these lines that the Board is working. They have coined hundreds of terms in Hindi and also selected a number of international terms.]

Shri T. N. Singh: Are Government aware of the fact that by various Provinces as well as by various associations the same type of work is being done, and may I know whether they

have ever thought of co-ordinating these efforts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Yes, Sir. It is so

सेठ गोविन्द दास: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि अभी उन्होंने जो दृष्टान्त दिया वह भी कोई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय शब्द नहीं है, और हर भाषा में उस के लिये भी अलग अलग प्रयोग होता है । ऐसी हालत में क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने या इस विशेषज्ञों की कमेटी ने यह निश्चय किया है कि हमारी जो वैज्ञानिक शब्दावलि होगी वह मुल रुप से संस्कृत से ली जायगी ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) अगर इजाजत हो तो मैं इस का जवाब दे दूं । जितने ऐसे मुल्क हैं जहां सायंस बढ़ी हुई है वहां आक्सीजन के लिये एक ही शब्द है। जहां बढ़ी हुई नहीं है वहां के लिये सेठ जी बतला दें कि किस मुल्क में उस के लिये क्या कहा जाता है ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने पूरा नोट पेश करूंगा ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : रोडमर्रा का सवाल दूसरा है । सायंस के बढ़ने में तो सायंस की तरक्की है, न कि भाषा की । अगर सायंस गिर जाती है तो न भाषा की बेहतरी है, न सायंस की ।

Working of Schemes

*1222. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state what schemes have been transferred from Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the National Sample Survey?

(b) Why is this transfer made?

(c) Is this work of a permanent nature?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The following schemes have been transferred from Indian Council of Agricultural Research to the National Sample Survey Directorate:

(i) Co-ordinated schemes of crop-cutting experiments on principal food crops (inclusive of Grow More Food Assessment Surveys); and

(ii) Preliminary inquiry in connection with the agricultural census.

(b) In order to have better and more systematic co-ordination it has been decided to develop the National Sample Survey as central focal agency under which all schemes of National Sample Survey may be conducted. In pursuance to this decision, the schemes mentioned in reply to part (a) have been transferred to the National Sample Survey.

(c) The co-ordinated schemes for crop survey have been sanctioned for a period of five years from 1-4-1950 to 31-3-1955 in the first instance but is likely to continue for a longer period. The scheme connected with preliminary inquiry for agricultural census is of an *ad hoc* character and is not visualised at present to be of a permanent nature. The collection of data by the field staff has already been completed and the final results are likely to be available by the end of this year.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What has been the effect of this transfer on the budget of this organisation?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I require notice.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I know if the field staff that is collecting the data is the specialised staff of the Sample Survey Department or the departmental staff?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, Sir, the whole of the National Sample Survey organisation is under the control of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs. They have got no other executive staff. It follows therefore that the National Sample Survey organisation employs its own staff except to the extent to which it has delegated part of the work to other institutes like the Statistical Institute in Calcutta or the Gokhale Institute in Poona.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Is there any grant given to the provincial organisations?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Well, no work has been delegated to the provincial organisations and therefore there is no

question of a grant being given to them.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS

*1223. **Shri Ramananda Das:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many Scheduled Castes Assistants have been taken as Assistant Superintendents under the Central Secretariat Service (R. and R.) Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Two.

Shri Ramananda Das: May I know the total number of Scheduled Caste Assistants in the Central Secretariat?

Shri Datar: I can give the figure of Scheduled Caste officers only. In Grade I there are 2, in Grade II there is 1, in Grade III there are two and in Grade IV there are 40.

Shri B. N. Kureel: May I know the total number of Assistants who have been taken as Superintendents?

Shri Datar: I should like to have notice.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether Government propose to appoint Superintendents on a probation basis?

Shri Datar: Superintendents should be appointed on the basis of seniority as also on the basis of a departmental test.

Shri Nanadas: I want to know whether Government propose to appoint Superintendents on a probation basis?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Whether they are recruited on a probation basis?

Shri Datar: No.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether it is a fact that the Home Ministry has made it a condition that only those who have joined service in 1942 when there was no reservation, etc., would be considered for this post?

Shri Datar: Not to my knowledge.

Shri E. Iyyani: What is the minimum period of service required for promotion as Assistant Superintendents?

Shri Datar: Five years.

Shri Nanadas: What further steps Government propose to take to fill up the gap for the Scheduled Castes?

Shri Datar: So far as Scheduled Castes are concerned, there is reservation in respect of competitive examinations but there is no reservation in the case of promotions.

EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

*1224. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central excise duty on the Tobacco crop is being realised in Gopalgunj and Siwan sub-divisions of the district of Saran and other parts of Bihar, although the crop has been almost completely destroyed by the hailstorm during December, 1952 and January 1953; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the growers put in their formal representation for exemption from payment of excise duty on tobacco destroyed by this natural calamity and that this representation is not being attended to?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri A. C. Guha): (a) It has been reported that certain areas of Gopalgunj and Siwan sub-divisions of the district of Saran and the northern part of Samastipur sub-division of Darbhanga District were visited by a severe hailstorm on the night of the 16th January 1953. Government have no information regarding damage to tobacco crops in these localities in 1952. Central Excise duty is only chargeable on tobacco when after harvesting it has been 'cured' i.e. made fit for marketing and manufacture; duty will therefore not be charged on the tobacco crop which has been destroyed but only on the actual quantity cured.

(b) Applications have been received from some grower-curers in the affected areas reporting damage of tobacco crop by hailstorm; they are being attended to promptly and the survey of the fields cultivated with tobacco is being made to estimate the damage and to assess the curer's liability on the actual quantity cured by him.

Shri T. N. Singh: It is said that due to hail storms there is deterioration in the quality of the crop. Have Government made any allowance for the deterioration in the quality and the consequent lower price when duty is charged?

Shri A. C. Guha: The position is that when the tobacco is cured—is marketable and capable of use for a certain purpose—then only it is taxed according to the categories for which it is capable of being used.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या चम्पारन में ओला पड़ा है या नहीं और पड़ा है तो कितने की क्षति हुई है ?

Shri A. C. Guha: The question relates to these two areas and I have information only for these two areas.

Shri T. N. Singh: My question has not been answered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be taken into consideration. The hon. Minister said that duty will be charged on only cured tobacco of a particular variety.

Shri G. P. Sinha: If the actual value of the produce is less than the cost of production, is there any chance of getting relief from the Excise Department?

Shri A. C. Guha: Relief is given on specific cases when there are representations on them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जांच करा रही है कि किसानों की कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

Shri A. C. Guha: I have not followed it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Member knows English, let him speak in English.

Shri A. C. Guha: I can follow Hindi.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may kindly speak a bit slowly, more distinctly and definitely.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: क्या सरकार जांच करा रही कि किसानों की ओले से कितनी क्षति हुई है ?

Shri A. C. Guha: Yes, when the crop is damaged, there must have been some loss to the cultivators. But only when the tobacco is cured and is going to be marketed, will the tax be collected.

REORGANISATION SCHEME IN MAHARAJ BIR BIKRAM COLLEGE, AGARTALA

*1225. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Reorganisation Scheme is being introduced in Maharaj Bir Bikram College of Agartala, Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether any of the existing staff of the College, permanent, temporary or probationary, will be retrenched as a result of this re-organisation?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes.

(b) The question is under examination and no final decision has yet been taken.

WINDING UP OF REGIONAL OFFICES AND CENTRAL TREASURY BRANCHES IN PART 'B' STATES

*1226. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have decided to wind up the regional offices and Central Treasury branches in Part 'B' States?

(b) If so, by what time will the winding up be completed?

(c) Do Government propose to publish a White Paper on the services rendered by these offices so far?

(d) How many persons are expected to face unemployment as a result of the abolishment of these offices?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) No general decision regarding Regional Offices has been taken. As regards Central Government treasuries, these will be wound up as their functions are taken over by the local State treasuries.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) No.

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता : क्या आप बता सकेंगे कि जिस मकसद से इन की नियुक्ति की गयी है वह मकसद पूरा हो रहा है या हुआ है ? इस का उत्तर नहीं छपा ह ।

डा० काटजू : आप खजाने के बारे में दरियाफ्त फरमाते हैं या रीजिनल आफिसेज के बारे में ?

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता : रीजिनल आफिसेज के बारे में ।

डा० काटजू : कुछ प्रान्तों में उठ रहे हैं, कुछ में बाक़ी हैं ।

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता : जितने बाकी हैं वे कब तक उठ जावेंगे ?

डा० काटजू : अभी तो चलते रहेंगे आशा यही है ।

OLD RECORDS IN STATES OF RAJASTHAN

*1227. **Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government have set up a committee to examine and report on the considerable treasure of old records lying in the various 'Indian States' of Rajasthan?

(b) If so, do Government propose to set up such committee for each part 'B' State of the Union, where a large number of historically important manuscripts, paintings and coins covering a period from the Moghul dynasty to the British regime, are lying?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No. Sir, but each case will be considered on merits.

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता : राजस्थान में ऐसे कई मठ, मन्दिर, जैन उपाश्रय तथा व्यक्तिगत भंडार भी हैं, जहां ऐसी सामग्री बहुत मात्रा में पाई जाती है, मगर वह वहां नष्ट हो रही है। क्या कमेटी उस की भी जांच करेगी ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : जी, हां। इस कमेटी का विचार है कि तमाम ऐसी सामग्री का संरक्षण करे।

श्री बलवन्त सिन्हा महता : क्या भारत सरकार कहीं भी ऐसी पाई जाने वाली वस्तु की सुरक्षा करने का विचार करती है ?

श्री के० डी० मालवीय : यह तो एक सुझाव है।

PURCHASE OF FACTORY OF MESSRS. HOPKINS WILLIAMS LIMITED

*1228. **Shri N. Sreekantan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase the Factory and other assets of Messrs. Hopkins Williams (Travancore) Limited;

(b) whether any valuation of assets have been undertaken, and if so, what it would come to;

(c) whether the Central Government are aware of the fact that the Travancore-Cochin Government have already evaluated the entire assets of the Company and are contemplating purchase of the same; and

(d) whether Government are aware of the income received by the Travancore-Cochin State Government from the working of the Company as it is?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The matter is under consideration between the Government of India and the Government of Travancore-Cochin.

(b) Yes. Sir. As the matter is still under consideration it will not be in public interest to disclose the results of the evaluation carried out.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Are the Government aware that Messrs. Hopkins Williams are only the mining agents or contractors of the Travancore-Cochin Government who are the real owners of the mineral sands?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: According to the Agreement of 1946 the position is like this.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the Secretary of the Ministry, when he went recently to Britain, met Colonel Howard and had any negotiations with him on this account?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some talks did take place and further talks are taking place in this connection in the country.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether the Government are aware that Travancore-Cochin State gets more than Rs 30 lakhs every year from this factory and, in taking over, Government intends to compensate the Travancore-Cochin Government?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: All these questions are under negotiations between the Government of India and the Travancore-Cochin Government. So it is premature to say anything just now.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Has this company declared any dividend so far?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of any dividends declared by the Hopkins Ltd.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether Government are insisting upon the specification of 1 per cent. of monazite in Ilmenite to put difficulties on the part of the Travancore-Cochin Government in manufacturing the sand?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I do not accept the insinuation of the hon. Member; but the answer to the first part of the question is, Yes.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the Ministry negotiated or is negotiating with the National Lead of America in regard to the working of this company after being taken over?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of this.

Shri T. N. Singh: In reply to part (c) of the question, the hon. Minister said that the assets have been evaluated or are being evaluated. May I know if the Government have consulted the Audit department regarding the evaluation of the assets?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That stage has not yet been reached.

Shri Matthen: Is the Government taking over or buying the factory or is only buying the shares?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The proposal is to buy a controlling share of the company.

Shri Matthen: How many shares? All the shares or a controlling interest in the shares?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already said, controlling share.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether from the amount set apart in the Budget, about Rs. 11 lakhs, any amount is utilised in buying shares from Messrs. Hopkins Williams Ltd.?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir. Not yet.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware that this industry is a nationalised industry with regard to the State and that this company is only a contractor or agent, and as such would the Government explain why they are entering into negotiations with this company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already answered this question.

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

*1229. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state for how long the multi-purpose National Sample Survey Organisation has been working?

(b) What is the nature of work entrusted to this Organisation?

(c) Does it submit any periodical report?

(d) If so, when was the last one received?

(e) Do Government propose to release a brief account of its activities?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The scheme of the National Sample Survey was approved by the Standing Finance Committee in April, 1950. The field work after preliminary arrangements started in October, 1950.

(b) The National Sample Survey is to collect data on a sampling basis on demographic and socio-economic conditions, such as, the composition of households, age, sex, and occupation of the members of the households; on the pattern of consumers' expenditure, on the nature and value of agricultural and non-agricultural production; on the rates of daily wages of various types of skilled and unskilled workers, etc. As planned, the survey will be carried out round after round roughly three times in a year. In addition, special surveys are carried out as required by the different Ministries of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The report on the First Round October 1950-March 1951 was received in December, 1952.

(e) The account of its activities from the beginning upto the Fourth Round, that is, upto November, 1952, is given in the General Report No. I, National Sample Survey. Copies of this Report have already been placed in the Library of the House. The activities of the organization will be included in the report of each round of the survey to indicate upto date position.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: How has the Budget of this organisation been increased by Rs. 12 lakhs this year?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It might have been better if this enquiry was made yesterday. The scope of the enquiry has been extended by taking over other work from the ICAR to which reference was made in a previous question. In addition, I believe, the urban areas have been covered for the first time.

Shri Dabhi: May I know if the Government propose to give copies of this report to the Members of Parliament?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Copies are in the Library and they are available to the Members.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: There is a provision of a big grant under Head E.5, in the Budget of this organisation. I want to know to what agencies it is being paid.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I have not got at hand the document the hon. Member is referring to. The grant is, I think, to the Indian Statistical Institute for carrying out a part of the work.

Shri Nanadas: May I know whether this organisation has got any regional and provincial branches?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: There are no regional branches.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The hon. Minister referred to some special surveys being carried out at the instance of Ministries. What special surveys have been carried out so far, and on behalf of which Ministry?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: Labour and Rehabilitation, principally, apart from the Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next Question. 1230. Member absent. Next Question 1232.

An Hon. Member: 1231, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has been deleted. I will come back if there is anything to be corrected. No. 1232.

EDUCATION EXPERTS COMMITTEE

*1232. **Shri Raghuramaiah:** Will the Minister of States be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference of the Education Experts Committee which has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the Osmania University; and

(b) whether it will be open to the committee to elicit public opinion on all points including the proposal to transfer the University to Central control?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) A copy of the Resolution setting up the Committee, which contains the terms of reference, is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 36.]

(b) No.

Shri Raghuramaiah: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the first line in the Resolution that "The Government of India in consultation with the Government of Hyderabad decided to reconstitute the Osmania University as a Central Institution.....". I recollect, last time when this subject came up an answer was given by the hon. Deputy Minister for Education (*Some Hon. Members*: This is a speech) that a final and irrevocable decision has not yet been taken. I would like to know how these two statements can be reconciled.....

Shri P. T. Chacko: On a point of order, Sir, I want to know whether the answer given was to question No. 1232.

Dr. Katju: Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I was labouring to point out a certain inconsistency in the answers. Last time, in reply to a question whether an irrevocable and final decision has been taken on the Centre's taking over the Osmania University, the answer was, that no such decision was taken, and that the decision would be taken after the committee's recommendations are received. I find here, "The Government of India in consultation with the Government of Hyderabad decided to reconstitute the Osmania University as a Central Institution.....". I would be grateful if the two statements can be reconciled.

Dr. Katju: I think the Resolution represents the correct situation.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: How many times has this Expert committee met so far and what are the results of the deliberations of this committee?

Dr. Katju: I do not think the Committee has met so far.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: May I know why this Committee has not met so far?

Dr. Katju: I think that question should be put to the Committee.

Dr. Suresh Chandra: The Committee is not before the House, Sir, the hon. Minister should tell us the reasons.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: May I know whether the Inter-University Board has been consulted in this behalf?

منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسیز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ- مولانا آزاد : نہیں اس کا اس سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہے -

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No, it has nothing to do with this.]

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: May I know whether the Ministry has received any representation from the people against the appointment of this Committee?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں ہمارے سامنے کوئی ایسی بات نہیں آئی-

[Maulana Azad: No, we have not received anything of that kind.]

Shri Meghnad Saha: When a Committee does not meet, is it not the duty of the Ministry to see that it meets?

مولانا آزاد : منسٹری دیکھیگی - لیکن بہر حال یہ کام اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا ہے کہ وہ دیکھے کس طرح کام کو آگے بڑھایا جائے -

[Maulana Azad: The Ministry will see to it but it is, in any case, the duty of the State Government to see how the work is to be carried on.]

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : जब मेम्बरों को मिलने का वक्त नहीं है तो उन को मुकर्रर क्यों किया गया ?

मौलाना आजाद : मैं नहीं समझता कि वक्त न मिलने की वजह से कमेटी का जलसा नहीं हुआ - कोई और वजह होगी -

[Maulana Azad: I do not think it was through lack of time that the Committee failed to meet; there must be some other reason.]

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar: May I know whether the decision of its being made into a Central University will be taken on the recommendations of this Committee?

مولانا آزاد : یہ کمیٹی اس لئے بٹھائی گئی ہے کہ اگر اسے سنٹرل یونیورسٹی بنایا جائے تو کیا-کیا سوال پیدا ہوتے ہیں جن پر غور کرنا چاہیئے- کمیٹی کی جب رپورٹ ہمیں ملے گی تو معاملہ کا پورا نقشہ ہمارے سامنے آئے گا -

[Maulana Azad: This Committee has been appointed to ascertain what are the problems that would arise as a consequence of its conversion into a Central University and which should have to be considered. We shall have a full picture before us only on receipt of the Committee's report.]

Dr. Suresh Chandra: Does it follow from the statement of the Minister that an irrevocable decision has not been taken yet with regard to the transfer of the Osmania University to the Centre?

مولانا آزاد : جناب مہربانی کرکے سوال کو پھر دوہرا دیجئے -

[Maulana Azad: The question may please be repeated.]

डा० सुरेश चन्द्र : मेरा सवाल यह है कि आप के बयान से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि अभी तक इस यूनिवर्सिटी का सेंटर में आना तय नहीं हुआ है, क्या यह सच है ?

مولانا آزاد : نہیں میرا یہ مقصد نہیں تھا - میرا مقصد یہ تھا کہ سنٹرل یونیورسٹی ہونے کی صورت میں جو اہم اور ضروری سوال اٹھتے ہیں ان پر ایکسپرٹ کمیٹی غور کریگی تاکہ پورا نقشہ ہمارے سامنے آ جائے -

[**Maulana Azad:** No, I did not mean that. I meant that the Expert Committee would consider the grave and important problems arising as a consequence of the creation of a Central University so that we might have a full picture before us.]

Shri Raghuramaiah: In further clarification of the Statement laid on the Table of the House, may I know whether, considering that this University is the only University in Hyderabad, the present popular Government or the University Senate has been consulted in the matter before the Government of India took this decision?

مولانا آزاد : ظاہر ہے گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا نے اس بارے میں جو رائے قائم کی تھی وہ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے مشورہ کرکے کی تھی -

[**Maulana Azad:** Evidently the decision taken in this behalf by the Government of India was in consultation with the State.]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, it is in consultation with them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Labour dispute between Management and Workers of Jagjeet Sugar Mills

*1230. **Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a serious labour dispute has arisen between the management of the Jagjeet Sugar Mills, Phagwara (Patiala and East Punjab States Union, now under the President's rule), and the Mill workers, and that about 1,000 workers have been sent on forced leave and the Mill has stopped working;

(b) whether it is a fact that two of the workers are on hunger-strike; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are taking or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) There was an industrial dispute between the workers and the management of the Jagatjit Sugar Mills Company Limited, Phagwara. The Mill was closed on the 5th March 1953 as a result of an illegal strike by the labourers.

(b) Two workers went on hunger strike on the 24th February 1953 but called it off on the 11th March 1953.

(c) The management of the factory was asked to resume work but as their machinery was out of order they could not do so.

Strength of each Grade under the Central Secretariat Service

948. Shri Ramananda Das: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state the strength (permanent and temporary) of each Grade under the Central Secretariat Service (R & R) Scheme?

(b) How many persons have been appointed so far in each Grade?

(c) How many Scheduled Castes employees are there in each Grade?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Authorised Permanent Strength of various Grades of the Service is as shown below:—

Grade I Under Secretary	180
Grade II Superintendent	300
Grade III Assistant Superintendent	400
Grade IV Assistant	1800

The Authorised Temporary Strength of Grade II is fixed every 6 months on the basis of the number of officers of the Grade required and the number of permanent officers available to hold Category B posts after excluding officers on leave, deputation, etc. The temporary strength for the half year beginning with 1st November 1952 has been fixed at 274.

Officiating appointments of Under Secretary, Assistant Superintendent and Assistant are made to the extent necessary to man all duty posts and no formal orders regarding the temporary strength of these grades have been issued. It is proposed to constitute "Regular Temporary Establishments" of Assistant Superintendents and Assistants with approximate strengths of 360 and 1200 respectively.

(b)	Permanent	Temporary
Grade I	167	119
Grade II	261	187
Grade III	289	390
Grade IV	1586	..

NOTE.—Formal temporary appointments to Grade IV of the Central Secretariat Service will be made after the constitution of the Regular Temporary Establishment.

(c)	Permanent	Temporary
Grade I	2	..
Grade II	1	..
Grade III	...	2
Grade IV	40	..

The cases of 8 candidates for permanent appointment to Grade IV are under consideration. Also see note under reply to part (b).

DISPUTES BETWEEN DISPLACED PERSONS AND LOCAL PEASANTS IN SONAMURA

949. Shri Dasaratha Deb: (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state whether there had been any dispute between the displaced persons and the local peasants in Sonamura, arising out of the possession of Rudrasagar paddy land?

(b) Is it a fact that in view of the tension the Divisional Officer had to promulgate Section 144 Cr. P. C. in that area?

(c) Are Government aware that if the vast land within that area remained uncultivated, total production in the country would be affected?

(d) Are Government aware that the season of sowing "Boro Paddy" seeds is almost going to be over?

(e) What remedy do Government suggest to settle this dispute soon?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) to (e). There was a dispute between certain displaced persons and some tenants in Rudrasagar area in Sonamura over the possession of marshy land fit for *Boro* paddy. Since a breach of the peace was apprehended, an Order under section 144 Cr. P. C. had to be promulgated. The area affected by the dispute was a small one and production has therefore not suffered. The dispute was between some rehabilitated fishermen and neighbouring peasants none of whom had any right over the land which was Government property.

ZINC SMELTING PLANT

950. Shri Balwant Sinha Mehta: (a) Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state whether Committee of Experts has submitted its report regarding the location of the zinc smelting plant?

(b) If so, what are its main recommendations?

(c) If not, when is the Committee expected to submit its report?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 37.]

VERIFICATION OF CLAIMS

951. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of claims verified so far; and

(b) when Government propose to start payment of compensation to the claimants?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The total number of property sheets verified up to 21st March, 1953 was 11,64,286.

(b) The scheme for compensation has been prepared by the Ministry and is under the active consideration of Government. Payment will start when the scheme is sanctioned by Government.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

952. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the position of our balance of payments with the United Kingdom for the year 1952-53?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): India's balance of payments position on current account with the United Kingdom for the period April to December 1952, showed, according to tentative estimates, a deficit of Rs. 59·2 crores.

LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

953. { Sardar Hukam Singh: / Shri Ajit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned under various schemes and advanced to displaced persons from West Pakistan upto the 31st December, 1952;

(b) the amount of loans recovery of which is still due and the amount actually recovered so far; and

(c) the amount of loan re-paid voluntarily and the amount realised by duress by way of arrears of land revenue?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

LOAN BY REHABILITATION FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

954. { **Sardar Hukam Singh:** / **Shri Ajit Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan sanctioned to the displaced persons by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration upto the 31st December, 1952;

(b) the amount actually paid to the applicants upto the 31st December, 1952; and

(c) the number of applications still pending decision?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration to the displaced persons upto the 31st December, 1952, is Rs. 9·30 crores. This figure is exclusive of the amount of loans aggregating to Rs. 1·16 crores sanctioned but subsequently cancelled.

(b) The amount actually paid upto that date is about Rs. 5·29 crores.

(c) The number of applications pending decision as on the 31st March 1953 is about 23,600.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

955. Sardar Hukam Singh: (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the number of Benches of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal set up under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 and functioning at present in various parts of the country?

(b) Are all these Benches sanctioned on a permanent footing?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Eight Benches in all have been set up of which 2 each are functioning at Bombay and Madras, and 1 each at Calcutta, Delhi, Patna and Allahabad respectively.

(b) No. Six of the Benches are on a permanent footing, while 2 are temporary.

GEOLOGY RESEARCH

956. Shri S. C. Samanta: (a) Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state which Indian Universities have various geology research departments?

(b) In how many of those departments Geo-Chemistry is taught?

(c) How the geo-chemical method helps in discovering hidden mineral deposits?

(d) In which countries in the world the geo-chemical prospecting had been successfully carried out?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Universities of Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Saugor, Rajputana, Travancore, Mysore, and Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) Geo-chemistry is taught at Aligarh, Andhra, Banaras, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and Rajputana.

(c) Geo-chemical methods aim at the detection and interpretation of chemical anomalies in a wide range of naturally occurring materials such as rocks, minerals, products of weathering and erosion, natural waters and vegetation, with a view to locating hidden mineral deposits.

(d) Geo-chemical prospecting has been carried out successfully in Scandinavian countries, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Canada and England. Australia and Germany are also undertaking such prospecting.

PERMANENT COMMISSIONS IN FORMER STATE FORCES

957. Shri Lakshman Singh Charak: (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the total number of former State Force Officers released or granted S.S.R.C. (Short Service Regular Commission) on integration with Indian Army after Independence?

(b) How many out of the number of released officers were absorbed in the P.A.C. (Provincial Armed Constabulary) and the Police Forces of the Provinces and the Centre?

(c) How do Government propose to employ or compensate all those officers who had permanent Commissions in the former State Forces?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) 310 officers have been granted S.S.R.C. and 711 either released or retired from service.

(b) 133 officers have been absorbed in Government services. Information as to the number found employment in the Provincial Armed Constabulary and the Police Forces of the Provinces and the Centre is not readily available.

(c) Due to the limited number of vacancies it is not possible to absorb all the officers in Government service. Efforts are being made to find them jobs in semi-Government and private concerns.

Those who could not be absorbed are granted the following concessions:—

(i) Officers with less than 10 years qualifying service are given Mustering Out gratuity.

(ii) Officers with more than 10 years qualifying service are entitled to pension in addition to special gratuity.

FELLOWSHIPS TO FRENCH GRADUATES

958. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India award any fellowships to French graduates for research works and teaching at Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the number of such fellowships?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine *ad hoc* fellowships were warded in 1950-51. Six fellowships are proposed to be awarded in 1953-54.

REPORT OF UNESCO STUDY ON COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA

959. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received the report of a UNESCO study on compulsory education in India; and

(b) whether the report has been considered by Government?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) The Government have received the Unesco Study on 'Compulsory Education in India'. This is not a report to the Government but a study submitted by the authors in their individual capacity to Unesco.

(b) Does not arise.

DISPLACED PERSONS IN MANIPUR STATE

960. Shri Gidwani: (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the number of displaced persons in Manipur State?

(b) How many of them are settled on land?

(c) How many of them have received loans and for what purpose?

(d) How many families have been provided with accommodation?

(e) How many are gainfully employed?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 1,719 displaced persons.

(b) 406 families.

(c) 389 agriculturist families were given loans for the purchase of cattle, implements and seeds and 12 families of carpenters were given only house building loans.

(d) No built accommodation was provided. Land for home-stead or house building loans were granted to 418 families.

(e) Almost all the families sent to Manipur are gainfully employed.

VISIT OF FISH CULTURE CONSULTANT TO MANIPUR

961. Shri L. J. Singh: Will the Minister of **Natural Resources and Scientific Research** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deputed Shri Sunder Lal Hora, D.Sc., F.N.I., fish culture consultant to F.A.O. and Director of Zoological Survey of India, to Manipur; and

(b) if so, what is the purpose of his visit and what are his activities there?

The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Dr. Hora visited Manipur on 11th February, 1953 to inspect and direct further work of a party of officers of the Zoological Survey of India, who were carrying out a faunistic survey in the Manipur Valley.

ELECTION PETITIONS (HYDERABAD)

962. Shri H. G. Vaishnav: (a) Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state the number of Election Petitions that have so far been filed regarding the Election to the Hyderabad State Legislature as well as Elections to the Parliament from that State?

(b) How many of them are still pending before the Election Tribunal?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Three petitions relating to elections to the

Hyderabad State Legislature and none relating to elections to Parliament from that State have so far been filed.

(b) One petition is still pending before the Election Tribunal.

जोइंट स्टाक कम्पनियां

९६३. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) कितनी जोइंट स्टाक कम्पनियां (संयुक्त स्कन्द समवाय) १९५२ में अपने आप ही बन्द हो गईं ;

(ख) कितनी जोइंट स्टाक कम्पनियों को सरकार ने जांच के पश्चात् १९५२ में बन्द करने का आदेश दिया था ; और

(ग) कितनी जोइंट स्टाक कम्पनियों को उसी अवधि में दूसरी कम्पनियों के साथ मिला दिया गया ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from various State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as early as possible.

शिक्षा पर व्यक्ति व्यय

९६४. सेठ गोविन्द दास : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) कौन-सा राज्य शिक्षा की निम्नलिखित श्रेणियों पर प्रति व्यक्ति के अनुपात से अधिकतम व्यय कर रहा है :

(१) प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा;

(२) माध्यमिक शिक्षा ; और

(३) उच्च (विश्वविद्यालय) शिक्षा ;

(ख) कौन-सा राज्य उच्च शिक्षा पर अधिकतम व्यय करता है ; और

(ग) कौन-सा राज्य वयस्क शिक्षा में अग्रणी है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 38.]

(c) It is not possible to give a reply to the question as formulated.

Scholarships for Studies Abroad

965. Prof. D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many students from the State of the Punjab applied for scholarships for studies in foreign countries during the year 1952?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): No record of such applications is kept, as, apart from one scholarship a year for Parts 'C' and 'D' States, the Government of India award no scholarships to students for study abroad.

"Jana Kalyan"

966. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a Weekly paper known as "Jana Kalyan" in Agartala;

(b) whether the said paper directly preaches communalism;

(c) whether the paper editorially incites displaced persons to attack tribals and minority people; and

(d) whether this paper is subsidised by the Government of Tripura in the form of advertisement?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Yes.

(b) No; the paper does not preach communalism directly or indirectly.

(c) No such editorial has been noticed.

(d) No; the paper receives Government advertisements for publication like other local newspapers of Tripura.

Seizure of Guns in Tripura

967. Shri Dasaratha Deb: (a) Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state how many Muzzle loading and shot guns were seized by the Government of Tripura from the peasants of Belonia and Sabroom (Tripura) in the name of renewal of licence and for how long they were detained in the court up till now?

(b) Are Government aware that most of the areas of Belonia and Sabroom are deep jungles and crops are often being destroyed by the wild animals?

(c) Is it a fact that during the Maharaja's rule every Tribal peasant (agricultural and joomiyas) and even almost all the peasants of the plains were allowed to own guns for protecting crops being destroyed by the wild animals like elephants, swine, etc?

(d) Do Government propose to grant them the same facility for protecting their produced crops?

(e) Do Government contemplate to return the detained guns to the owners before the next reaping season?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Eighty-eight Muzzle loading and six shot guns in Sabroom Division and one hundred and thirty-six Muzzle loading and ten shot guns in Belonia were seized as the holders of the guns did not get their licences renewed. The arms have been in the custody of Government for varying periods and will remain in their custody till the holders of the guns get their licences renewed as required by law.

(b) Yes; certain areas of Belonia and Sabroom Divisions are covered with jungle and it is likely that crops are damaged by wild animals.

(c) During the Maharaja's rule the Tripura State Arms Act, 1911, was in force in the State. Under section 7 of that Act, if a State subject desired to keep firearms for his own use, he was required to produce it before the Divisional Officer concerned for registration. No licence was required to be issued.

(d) The issue of arms licences is now governed by the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and the rules issued thereunder, which contemplate liberal issue of licences for guns for protection of crops against wild animals.

(e) The guns are being gradually returned to their lawful owners who are taking out licences for the possession of firearms as required under the law.

CONTRACT UNDER SECTION 175 OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935

968. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: (a) Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how many employees of the Central Government hold and how many do not hold a valid contract duly signed under the provisions of Section 175 of the Government of India Act 1935 or Article 299 of the Constitution of India?

(b) Does absence of this contract deprive the employees of the protection of law?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The vast majority of persons appointed to Civil Services or Civil posts under the Government are appointed by notification or letter of appointment and without executing any formal contract. Formal contracts are entered into only in the case of persons whose terms in respect of tenure, emoluments or other conditions of service are intended to be different from those normally applicable to Government servants under the ordinary Service rules. The number of persons so appointed on contract is not readily available and its collection will involve an unnecessary amount of time and labour.

(b) The absence of a formal contract does not deprive any Government employee of any of the safeguards provided by the Constitution.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

969. Shri Lakshman Singh Charak: (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state the total number of ordnance factories in India as on December, 1952?

(b) How many are at present in full production?

(c) How many Europeans were employed in these factories as on the 31st December, 1952?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Twenty.

(b) Nineteen.

(c) Forty-four in the regular cadre and twenty-eight on special contracts of 3 years at the Machine Tool Prototype Factory at Ambarnath only in connection with the setting up of and starting production in the factory.

TRIBAL DISPLACED PERSONS IN TRIPURA

970. Shri Dasaratha Deb: (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the total number of tribal displaced persons in Tripura?

(b) How many of them have been rehabilitated so far?

(c) What is the total amount of loan given to them?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 466 families.

(b) 169 families.

(c) So far only Rs. 50,700/-.

REGISTRATION OF LANDS IN TRIPURA

971. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **States** be pleased to state:

(a) the charges made by Government for the Namjari of a plot of land in Tripura;

(b) the charges made for issuing copies of judgment to the litigants;

(c) whether it is a fact that litigation charges are very high in Tripura compared with other places; and

(d) whether Government propose to reduce these charges?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (a) Mutation charges for holdings of tenants in case of purchase court fee is Annas eight vakalatnama Annas twelve process fee Annas ten bazar outside Municipality Rupees two per kani within Municipality one year's rent.

In case of succession nazar Rupee one per head and other charges being same. Mutation charges for taluk in case of purchase nazar 10 per cent. of annual revenue. In case of succession nazar Rupees two per head.

(b) In criminal cases court fee charges are Annas eight. In civil cases of value of Rupees fifty, court fee charges are annas eight and in cases of value of more than Rupees fifty court fee charges are Rupee one. Copying charges Annas eight per hundred words in English for certified copies and four and half Annas per hundred words for uncertified copies. For Bengali certified copies four and half Annas per hundred words and for uncertified copies Annas two per hundred words.

(c) A comparison has not been feasible within the time available.

(d) No.

HINDI CLASSES

972. **Shrimati Shakuntala:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have started Hindi classes for teaching Hindi to their non-Hindi knowing employees in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether these classes are open to Gazetted Officers?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) and (b). Yes.

UNESCO TRAVEL FELLOWSHIP

973. **Shrimati Shakuntala:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India received an offer of a U.N.E.S.C.O. Travel Fellowship for participating in the International Girl Guides gathering held in Paris in 1952; and

(b) if so, whether Government consulted the All India Girl Guides Association before making recommendations for the awards of the Fellowship?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad). (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FOREIGNERS

974. **Shri K. Subrahmanyam:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state how many of the countries, whose nationals have been awarded scholarships by Government for studies in India, have awarded scholarships to Indian nationals for studies in their countries?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): Of the countries concerned in the Government of India General Cultural Scholarships Scheme, Turkey, Egypt and Iran have awarded scholarships to Indian nationals for study in those countries.

बनारस के आय-कर विभाग में चलाये गये मामले

९७५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) बनारस के आय-कर विभाग में १९५२-५३ में कुल कितने मामले चलाये गये; और

(ख) इन में से कितने मामलों का क्रमशः छै मास, नौ मास और एक वर्ष पश्चात् निर्णय किया गया ?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): It will not be possible to collect the required information which apparently relates to assessment cases, appeal cases and review cases, without an examination of each and every assessment record in Banaras which may run into some

thousands. I shall certainly enquire into any specific cases of delay in disposal if the hon. Member will supply me with the particulars thereof.

हिन्दी वैज्ञानिक शब्द संकलन बोर्ड

९७६. **श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) हिन्दी में वैज्ञानिक शब्दों तथा शब्दावलि के संकलन के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त बोर्ड अथवा समिति के सदस्यों के क्या नाम हैं ।

(ख) इस बोर्ड अथवा समिति से सम्बन्ध विभिन्न चीजों पर अब तक कितना धन व्यय हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या कुछ समितियां या उप-समितियां भी बनाई गई हैं : और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन पर अब तक कितना आवर्तक या अनावर्तक व्यय किया गया है या इस समय किया जा रहा है ?

The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39.]

SEPARATE MINISTRY FOR SCHEDULED CASTES ETC.

977. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the States in India where a separate Ministry for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes has been created and is functioning;

(b) the special machinery through which special funds allocated to the States by the Centre for the development of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes are generally expended; and

(c) how far co-ordination of works exists between the Commission for the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes under the Centre and the Ministry for the same in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The States in which separate Departments for the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes have been set up are:—

Assam
Bihar
Madhya Pradesh
Orissa
Bombay
West Bengal
Hyderabad
Madhya Bharat
PEPSU
Rajasthan
Travancore-Cochin
Vindhya Pradesh

In some of the States mentioned above separate Ministers are in charge of these Departments; in others the Minister also holds other portfolios.

(b) In States where separate Departments exist, funds are expended through those departments. In the States where there are no separate Departments this is done by the department entrusted with the work of the development of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes.

(c) The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the Centre to whom the hon. Member is apparently referring, advises the State Governments in all matters concerning the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, assists them in the formation of the various welfare schemes and also uses his best endeavours to see that the schemes are properly implemented by the State Governments.

THE Dated 25.11.2015

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

OFFICIAL REPORT

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Wednesday, 8th April, 1953.

The House met at Two of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

2-52 P.M.

KHADI AND OTHER HANDLOOM INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT (ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY ON CLOTH) BILL—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri T. T. Krishnamachari on the 4th April, 1953, namely:

> "That the Bill to provide for the levy and collection of an additional duty of excise on cloth for raising funds for the purpose of developing khadi and other handloom industries and for promoting the sale of khadi and other handloom cloth, be taken into consideration."

An Hon. Member: What about Question No. 1231?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is deleted. I am finding out why it has been deleted. Possibly it has been withdrawn. I will find out.

Along with the main motion will also be considered the other two amendments that have been moved.

Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy (Mysore): On a point of order. We learn that a cess is being collected on mill-made cloth already, and they have not yet passed the Bill. So, it is rather unconstitutional and illegal to collect a cess.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There is no point of order. A point of order ought to be raised only in connection with the further progress of the Bill. Even if illegally they collect a thousand taxes, it cannot stand in the way of our proceeding with this Bill here. Apart from that, the hon. Member does not know that there is an Act for the provisional collection of taxes passed as early as 1931 or so, and under that it is open to the Government to collect the tax: Hon. Members will ask questions of the Ministers if they have got serious doubts. It would not escape the notice of the Government or the Ministers before they bring up such measures before this House.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak first in the debate today.

I rise to welcome warmly this measure. Successive Governments in the past had adopted a policy of concern for the textile mills and cold neglect of the handloom industry. Now, this Bill is a sign that there is a signal departure from that deplorable policy. As such, as a person coming from a district where the economic life is very vitally connected with the handloom industry and the cottage industry, I have additional pleasure in welcoming this Bill.

Public opinion and State policy will not hereafter tolerate or treat the fate of the handloom industry as just an incident in the cruel law of the survival of the fittest. An hon. Member speaking the other day on this measure, referred to bullock-cart mentality and such things. I am very sorry for that. I think it is not right for the mills or for those who speak for the mill industry or on behalf of them, to take that attitude. They should adopt a policy of live and let live.

In this connection, it is interesting to refer to what the Fiscal Commission in 1949 and 1950 thought of it. They considered this question of cottage industries, and they were of the opinion that protected industries had certain obligations in the matter of cottage industries. Protected industries should not adopt an anti-social policy. They should do their best to

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

develop ancillary and subsidiary industries. And the Fiscal Commission went on to say that it was the duty of Government to support cottage industries when they conflict with major industries by various measures including delimitation of markets, differential excises and differential transport facilities. As such, I think it is quite in keeping with the policy of the Government to levy this kind of cess.

More than once our Prime Minister has referred to what he described as the need for emotional awareness to public problems, and I say that the first question needing that kind of awarness is the problem of the handloom industry. Here we have millions of people with traditional skill and wishing to pursue that hereditary and ancient profession, but very helpless to do so because of circumstances now prevailing. The handloom industry cannot be allowed to die, and certainly not the handloom weavers and as such, proper steps should be taken to keep the industry going, and if there is any conflict between that industry and the major industry, it is the duty of Government to come to the rescue of the cottage industry. And out of the proceeds of this cess, I visualise the emergence of new projects like the community projects. While they are now centred round the agricultural industry, I visualise the emergence of new projects around the weaving industry in places where it is the main occupation, and I hope the Minister will also, when administering the funds, keep this in view.

This Bill is, in effect, an assurance to the harassed weavers of the country that a place has been reserved for them, that the country has charged them to go ahead, and that no one shall disturb them in their allotted sphere. It is the harbinger of a new era for them, and I am very thankful, as I said at the beginning, that the Ministry has taken this measure and is going ahead with it.

3 P.M.

Shri Raghubir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East): I rise to welcome this Bill for more than one reason. My first and foremost reason is that it is in furtherance of the implementation of the Five Year Plan, which aims at raising the standard of living of the common people within a reasonable space of time. My second reason is that it would help to a certain extent in the solution of the problem of unemployment which is a very vital problem facing the country. In this connection, the other day, our learned friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava showed his dissatisfaction at this Bill and he expressed the view that this Bill was no solution to the problem of unemployment. I quite agree with him. But it is not claimed for this Bill that as soon as it is passed, the problem of unemployment will not remain in this country. But I beg to submit that it is some solution towards the big problem of unemployment, and to that extent, we must welcome this measure.

The first Five Year Plan has laid great stress on food self-sufficiency in the country and on the fact that all possible steps should be taken to see that enough foodgrains are produced in the country, so that imports from outside countries may not be necessary. At present, we find that we have to import millions and millions of tons of foodgrains into this country, because India is deficient in foodgrains. Similarly, our aim in the matter of cloth also should be that India should be self-sufficient, and it should not be necessary to import cloth from outside. We are glad to find that the total production for 1952 was a record, being 4608 million yards of cloth, and 1448 million lbs. of yarn. Deducting exports, there is an estimated handloom production of more than a thousand million yards. This meant a *per capita* availability of nearly 14 yards as compared with 11·8 yards in 1951. This is indeed a heartening record of cloth production in our country. Although in a sense India became self-sufficient so far as cloth was concerned, on account of the greater production of mill-made cloth available at comparatively lower prices, both the handloom and the khadi industry suffered very heavily. The situation was like this that the handloom cloth was not in demand, as the prices of mill-made cloth came down comparatively. So far as *khadi* was concerned, its stocks piled up, and the prices rose very high. There can be no two opinions that both these industries have to be kept alive, for, they provide subsidiary employment to millions of people in this country. They not only provide employment to men, but to women also, who contribute towards the increment of their daily wages by spinning and weaving of cloth, to whatever extent they can. It is clear that pressure on land is very great at the present moment.

and it is well-known that every unemployed person cannot be provided with a piece of land to support him. But if we have to keep these two industries alive, in the larger interests of the country, we have to see that unfair competition does not take place between handloom cloth and mill-made cloth on the one hand, and between handloom and *khaddar* on the other. In my humble opinion, if such a state of affairs is to be remedied, we have to assign distinct places for every kind of industry, namely the mill-made cloth, the handloom cloth and *khaddar*. During the wartime it so happened that the mills were manufacturing cloth resembling *khaddar*, and it was sold as *khaddar* in the market. It would be in the fitness of things if we lay down that mills would not use yarn below a particular count. It was also a step in the right direction that the production of *dhoties* by mills was restricted to 60 per cent. of their peak production. Opening of new cloth mills can also be restricted, and it should also be arranged that whatever varieties of cloth are produced by the handloom are not produced by the mills.

In this connection, it would be worthwhile to consider what will be the position of co-operative societies in helping the handloom industry. From the speech delivered by the hon. Minister, the other day, it appears he was enamoured of co-operative societies, and he spoke very highly about them. All honour to his views, but I may be permitted to state that our experience is just the contrary. Experience has shown that in many cases these societies in the past have bungled very badly. Embezzlements have been reported, loss of funds has taken place, blackmarketing has been indulged in, and the rank and file, namely the ordinary members of those societies have suffered tremendously. I am not against the formation of co-operative societies, nor do I wish that their work may be interrupted. But if co-operative societies have to be encouraged, their constitution should be made foolproof, and if there are any cases coming to the notice of the Government where they have not been acting up to the mark, then they should be put down with a very strong hand, and their supervision should be made very strict.

The Government should also see to it that prices of handloom cloth and *khaddar* do not go abnormally high, and that they are kept within reasonable limits. At present everybody knows that the use of *khaddar* has become very costly. Those who have been using it for the last 25 or 30 years consider it to be their religious duty to use it and to use it at all cost. But there is a limit to their patience and I think the time has come when the Government should see to it that the prices of *khaddar* remain within moderate limits.

The problem of problems in India is that both foodgrains and cloth for daily requirements should be available on moderate charges. At present prices of both are abnormally high and that is why there is so much discontent in the country despite commendable work done by the Government. And if you want that handloom cloth and *khaddar* should both be developed, then the man in the street should know that the Government is behind both these industries. Mere imposition of the cess on mill-made cloth would not be sufficient. Government will have to lay down a definite policy and see that all State Governments do also act in a similar manner. In regard to purchases both from handloom and *khaddar*, patronage of Government is absolutely necessary. The Government, in my opinion, can easily lay down that in so far as Government buildings are concerned, cloth for decoration and household purposes would be purchased from either handloom or *khaddar*, and to begin with the liveries supplied to the orderlies and peons may also be made from cloth both hand-woven and *khaddar*.

Lastly I would refer to the remarks that were made the other day by the distinguished industrialist Member of this House, Mr. G. D. Somani. To be frank I was rather astounded by the discordant note that he struck that day in regard to this Bill. I think, if I am right, he was the only Member of this House the other day who opposed this Bill, and his main reason was that the textile industry should not suffer at the expense of the handloom and *khaddar*. I would respectfully ask him, at whose expense the textile industry has flourished so far? I suppose he will not be able to give me a reply, but that reply can very well be ascertained from the valuable report supplied to us by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 1952-53. With your permission, Sir, I may quote a few lines. They run like this:

> "With larger supplies of mill-made cloth available at lower prices, the handloom industry which provides livelihood for a very large number of people has

[Shri Raghubir Sahai]

been passing through a difficult period. Sometime ago their main handicap was the lack of sufficient yarn, but with the consumer resistance and plenty of mill-made cloth available, stocks of handloom cloth began to accumulate and the problem this time was to find adequate markets for handloom cloth."

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The same was the case with the *khaddar* industry, and the report runs like this:

"As in the case of the handloom industry, with larger supplies of mill-made cloth available at lower prices, the *khadi* industry, which plays an important role as a village industry and which offers relief through part-time employment to a large number of persons, has been passing through a difficult period. The main handicap of the industry has been accumulation of stocks and comparatively high prices."

I think these remarks that I have quoted from the latest report of the department will give an adequate reply to the apprehension of the hon. and distinguished industrialist Member of this House who spoke against the very principle of this Bill. The least that I can say is that he showed a very narrow and limited outlook and he did not read the signs of the times.

I have finished my remarks and I would just say that I give my wholehearted support to this Bill.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara): Sir, I am glad to have the opportunity that you have given me to speak a few words on this Bill. But before I enter into the subject of the Bill, I want to record my strong protest against the application of the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 to this Bill. This is a very important Bill which ought to have been discussed in full before certain decisions are taken. Now that the Ministry has already taken a decision, the hon. Minister's ear is certainly sealed against all sense. So moving any amount of amendments will be of no avail and I am afraid that our voice may not have due weight. Anyhow I would just wish to strike some other discordant note on this Bill as well.

I consider this Bill only as a very temporary measure. As a matter of fact, I have fundamental differences with regard to the basic conception underlying this Bill. I do not believe in the medieval institution of khadi, nor am I prepared to support the handloom industry as such. I believe in industrialisation. I believe that human power, human efforts and human energies should be utilised to the minimum and that the maximum technical skill should be utilised to help production and bring down the hours of work and increase *per capita* production. As such I feel that *khaddar* has no place in the future set up of the world, and even the handloom industry has only a very limited scope. If we are not prepared to turn a leaf from the experience of resurgent Japan in prewar days and if we are not prepared to switch our handlooms on to Power and reorganise them on the basis of self-sufficient units and supply mechanical warping, weaving, finishing, calendering and marketing facilities, then we cannot decentralise the textile industry. Let us be honest, let us be rational. This is a world of capitalist competition; this is a world of competitive markets. We can never ask the common man to go back to his primitive days. My learned friend was very vehemently asking for giving a two-anna sustenance to the millions of people and compared it with the allowance received by Members of Parliament. I would honestly ask him whether he is prepared to give up his other incomes and take up spinning as the only means of livelihood. I for one am not prepared to do it. I for one would rather prefer to be a professional thief, to be even a professional murderer than spin for twelve hours and earn two annas. That is what I feel about it. I cannot allow an ordinary man of this country to go and work for another with the sweat of his brow and get two annas. I cannot agree to it.

Then there is another aspect of the matter. We have been responsible for driving these gullible people in the villages to resort to the production of *khaddar* as a subsidiary source of income. We, during the national struggle, of course, realised that it was a political weapon to be utilised. I do admit that we have a moral responsibility to undo the mischief as far as possible and give some relief immediately. As such, I welcome this Bill. But, if you think that this measure should be perpetuated in the Statute Book, I say, 'No'. We look at things from two different angles. I have to agree with my hon. friend, Mr. Somani in resisting that. It is

not my intention to support the demand of big business. I am not sorry that the textile mills are taxed, but I feel that the taxation has been shelved on to the shoulders of the common man. The other day myself and another hon. Member of this House went from shop to shop in old Delhi to get a pair of *dhoties*, either medium or coarse. I could not find a single *dhoti* in the market because all the *dhoties* available have gone under-ground. They will come up only in the black-market. If two Members of Parliament could not get two *dhoties* in Delhi, I would leave the House to consider what would be the fate of the common man.

The other day, in connection with the half-an-hour discussion on coconut and coconut oil prices, the hon. Minister waxed eloquent in his desire to control the rising level of prices. But I would ask him whether he is aware of the fact that in mid March, 1953, the index number was 386, that is 21·2 higher than what it was during the corresponding period in 1952. That means that the cost of living is rising and it affects the poorest section of the people much more than it does the more richer and happier section. Naturally, at least in the case of workmen this should not have adverse effects. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that medium and coarse cloth are exempted. You may naturally ask me, 'Where are the means to finance khadi and handloom?' There are other means. I do not know what led the hon. Minister to exempt exported cloth from this duty. As a matter of fact, the export of cloth has been bringing such huge profits that in the past there have been persistent complaints from the mill-owners and exporters in South India that the traders in Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad carry away all the.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Will hon. Members carry on their consultations inaudibly? They are visibly interfering with the debate.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: As I was saying there have been persistent complaints from the exporters in South India that the producers in Delhi, Bombay and Ahmedabad carry all the export licences. The export of cloth has been bringing in so much profit that there is competition in this field. I do not understand why the exported cloth should be exempted. So, the exported cloth should come under this levy and at least the coarse cloth should be exempted so that the common man would not be out to any difficulty.

Another aspect of the question which I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. Of course, in spite of what I said, I have a sneaking sympathy for *khaddar*. But I cannot support the monopolistic attempt of any organisation for the production and marketing of khadi. Even during the pre-war days, as one who had been connected with the A.I.S.A., in those days, I know, out of every rupee worth of cloth, eight annas were taken up by yarn, four annas were taken up by the A.I.S.A. and only four annas were distributed to the spinner, the reeler and sizer, the weaver and the others.

An Hon. Member: No, it is not correct.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: It is correct; I know the figures.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let him proceed.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: An attempt at monopoly is being envisaged and visualised. Recently, you might be aware of an attempt in Madras State to give a monopolistic hold to this organisation which was disputed in the Supreme Court and I do not know how far they have succeeded. I think they have failed. Anyhow, this Bill and the funds collected through this Bill should not be utilised to give this Association any monopoly. On the other hand, we must welcome competition to pay higher wages to the spinners and to sell at lower prices to the common man. If any other individual or institution can supply the ordinary citizen who wishes to buy khadi at much cheaper rates than this organisation, certainly that individual or institution must get the benefit as much as the organisation which is now clamouring for monopoly.

Another aspect which I wish to bring to your notice is that the levy has been already collected. A point of order was raised and it was ruled out. I would request the hon. Minister to proceed slowly by accepting my amendment and postpone the levy of the cess till the 15th of May. My amendment, of course, will be moved in due course. But, I know it will not be accepted unless and until the hon. Minister agrees to it. With these words I finish.

Shrimati Jayashri (Bombay?Suburban): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to support this Bill. I would call this cess as an unemployment tax and this should be paid by the persons ungrudgingly as a ne-

[Shrimati Jayashri]

cessary social obligation. In other countries, we are told that there are work houses for unemployed and they are given doles. Now, we know how humiliating it is for a self-respecting person to take these doles. Mr. Nair just now referred that this khadi and handloom industry cannot do much work and that is why he would like not to support this Bill. I would ask him how many people are employed in the mill industry, and what is the number of unemployed in our country.

Mr. Green in his 'Rural Industries of England' says,

> "It would be a great boon if in bad weather and winter the agriculturist had something to do in their homes of a remunerative character as in the past. In Italy also it is said that wherever mulberry trees are grown, women do spinning and earn and add to their families' income."

In Assam also I am told that many women know weaving and it is considered as one of the qualifications for marriage. So, we all realise that handloom and khadi are the two industries which can help. We can say that agriculture and khadi are the two lungs of the national body. In one of his prayer meetings, Vinoba Bhaveji also said: "Though there is enough food to go round, people cannot purchase it because they lack purchasing power." Then, he said: "Give work to the villagers, if not by village industries, by other means; by machines, if you like. But machines are not making their appearance and the people continue to suffer for want of work, and I claim that work cannot be produced by the rural people except through village industries."

When Rajaji made his now famous statement in September last, I sent round a circular to all the branches of the All-India Women's Conference asking for their opinion about Rajaji's statement. I have received replies from Madras, Ernakulam, West Bengal and Punjab. They have all supported Rajaji's statement. Some of them have said that handloom weavers must be granted priority for supply of yarn that they need and only the surplus mill yarn available should be allotted to the powerlooms. Another suggestion is to discontinue the issue of licences for installation of additional powerlooms. Another very important suggestion is that propaganda for the sale of handloom products should be undertaken by Government and welfare organisations in the States.

So long as there is fashion and individual taste, I do not think mill-made products can beat the handloom industry products. The principal lines of handloom cloth made use of by women are the cloth used for *sarees* and skirts of Hindu women in Northern India, cloth used for *salwar* by Muslim women and cloth used for blouse pieces, mostly in Maharashtra and Karnatak. Even in Bombay, these hand-made blouse pieces are very popular among women. Then you have men's clothing, *dhoties, lungis, chaddars, angavasthrams, pugris*, shirting and coating. Then you have cloth for domestic use like table cloth, curtain covers and longcloth. Generally speaking, handloom weaving excels in colour styles. Handloom cloth is specially noted for being made of extremely fine yarn, for cloth interwoven with gold and silver thread, cloth with multi-coloured designs, cloth with embellishments in the borders and edges, cloth of unique designs and also rough, thick cloth.

At present, the difficulty which the handloom industry is facing is regarding yarn. The supply of yarn is not enough and regular. So, once this Khadi and Handloom Board is appointed, it should see that the supply of yarn is adequate and the industry does not have any difficulty in obtaining dyes and chemicals and in marketing the cloth.

A few years ago, at one of the Ministers' Conferences held in Poona—I am giving this information from the report with a foreword by Shri Shankerrao Deo—it was suggested that in those areas which may be selected for this purpose the entry of certain selected mill products may be banned by Government. The idea was to make our villages self-sufficient. I do hope that the Board will see that such villages as demand such a ban will be helped.

I want to say a few words about machine *versus* man. Many hon. Members have already spoken about it. The machine industry takes away employment. Mr. Sreekantan Nair was saying that big industries should be supported. I would ask him to read the article written by Mr. Stuart Chase, entitled 'Men and Machines', in which he writes that up to 1927, 12,000 new labour-saving machines were introduced into America and they took away the work of nearly 50,000 people! Henry Ford changed from model T to model A and laid off 60,000 men for an indefinite period. So, I would appeal to hon. Members to realise that since, as we all know, our population is in-

creasing daily, Khadi and handloom are the only two industries which can give at least part-employment to those who are unemployed.

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan (Dindigul): Sir, I must thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Bill. I very heartily welcome this Bill, especially coming from South India as I do and seeing the suffering of the handloom weavers of that State. I do feel that there was a great necessity to introduce such a Bill and I am happy that the Commerce and Industry Minister who comes from South India has realised the necessity of introducing such a Bill and has brought it up in this House.

Just one word I would like to say about what the hon. Member Shri Seekantan Nair said, more or less opposing this Bill. I was really taken aback when he got up to speak against this Bill, especially as he comes from Travancore-Cochin where he knows there are a great many handloom weavers who are suffering for want of help. I should have thought that he would be the first person to speak in favour of this Bill, as he is so often standing up for the common man, and this Bill would be greatly helping the common man.

Today, of all the people who are suffering from unemployment—I think the handloom weavers are the worst. A few months ago, the handloom weavers of Salem and Madurai districts were almost on the verge of starvation, because, for one thing they were not getting enough yarn to weave and for another when they had the cloth in hand, they could not find a place to market them. These were the two difficulties which they were facing.

I am particularly glad about clause 4 parts (e) and (f) of this Bill. They will help the weavers in promoting the sale and marketing of khadi and other handloom cloth. Part (g) also is good, because it refers to co-operative effort among manufacturers of khadi and other handloom cloth. We have a Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society in Madras, and it has been a real help to the handloom weavers, as during the difficult times they were passing through, it purchased whatever cloth they had and found a market for that cloth.

Another aspect of the problem, about which I do not think many Members have spoken, is that handloom cloth appeals to one's aesthetic sense. I do not think any mill cloth can come up to the beauty of handloom material. Maybe, mill cloth has the same appearance. It tries to imitate the handloom cloth, but I do not think that any mill-made cloth can ever come up to the beauty of the South Indian silk woven sarees, or the Bangalore laced border sarees or the Banaras gold sarees. I do not think any mill cloth can come up to the standard of beauty of handloom cloth; nor do I think we get the same satisfaction, or the same pleasure by wearing the mill cloth, as we do in wearing handloom cloth.

An Hon. Member: What about the cost?

Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan: Handlooms also give employment to women in their own houses. Even when they are sitting at home, or when they cannot go out and do any work, they can spin the yarn in the house, and very often put up one or two handlooms and weave the cloth. I do know that in many a home women make all the cloth that is necessary for a family. Human beings in the world cannot do without two things. One is food, the other is cloth. If you help them in one thing you are helping them in the other too. If you give them enough to eat and enough to clothe themselves with, you will bring contentment to the people of this country. As it is they are finding difficulty in getting even the bare necessities of life. At the time I was going about my election campaign, I have seen with my own eyes the great hardships the men and women of the handloom community were undergoing. They did not know what to do for a day's meal. They had to see their children on the verge of starvation, all because they had to cope against the competition of cloth made by mills owned by millionaires.

I have nothing to say against mill-made cloth at all. But I do feel the time has come when the Government has to move in the matter and give more encouragement to the handloom industry. About 60 per cent. of the handloom materials comes from the South. So, we from the South are particularly interested in this matter, because we do not like to see the difficulties of these people aggravated. I hope the Government will see to it that enough cloth is made of the cheaper variety so that everyone of the lower-income groups as well as those who are hard up in other ways can also buy handloom cloth.

I heard one of the hon. Members saying: What about the price? When I was speaking about the Banaras sarees and the silk sarees of Koranad, I was not referring to their prices:

[Shrimati Ammu Swaminadhan]

was only thinking of their beauty. But today you can get handloom cloth very much cheaper than it used to be about six months ago. I have just come back from the South. The first thing I do when I go to Madras is to visit the Co-operative handloom weavers' shop and I did find this time that the cloth had come down in price a great deal. Today I do not think anybody can say that they cannot afford to buy handloom cloth. Why? The mill cloth itself is very high in price; it is not cheap today. It was cheaper at one time than handloom cloth. But today I do not think it is cheaper. I have seen mill cloth also and I do not think the prices are very much lower.

So, I do feel that not only should this Bill be passed, but everyone here should be very thankful that such a Bill has been introduced. The Government must also be vigilant all the time to see that prices do not shoot up. The prices should be kept at a reasonable level. If this measure is properly implemented many of the people who today are without employment will get employment, which will make their life somewhat better off.

With these few words, I support this Bill wholeheartedly and I do congratulate the Minister in bringing forward this Bill.

Shri Raghavaiah (Ongole): I would be second to none in supporting this piece of legislation brought before this House by the hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry, but for the incalculable harm this restricted measure in its own way is bound to do to the hadloom weavers, because of the half-hearted appreciation of the gravity of the crisis on the handloom front by the Government of India today.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill says:

> "Both the khadi and the handloom cloth industry have a definite place in our national economy. Khadi makes its contribubution towards the relief of rural unemployment and provides a supplementary source of livelihood to our agricultural population."

It is true that khadi makes some contribution towards the livelihood of our agricultural population. But to say that it will relieve rural unemployment is a travesty of fact and truth. Unemployment is highly rampant in the country-side as also in the cities and towns. To say that this is going to relieve the problem of unemployment even to an infinitesimal degree is against facts and truth.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): Will it add to unemployment?

Shri Raghavaiah: Perhaps even that.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons further reads on:

> "Both these industries, however, have been suffering from many handicaps of late, mainly in finding an adequate market for their products."

It is true that the handloom industry has been suffering from many handicaps. But if this realisation had come on the Government, they would not wake up from their slumber at such a late hour as this, when the entire Press—both the Congress and the leftist sections of the Press—is full for the last one year and more of deaths of weavers in almost all parts of the country. I come from a constituency (Chirala) which is well known for handloom cloth. It produces some of the finest and best varieties of handloom cloth. But on account of the plight to which they have been put, one of the women and her children committed suicide recently. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has come forward with a suggestion of reservation of production of cloth by the mills. But even that move has come after so many deaths due to the crisis in the handloom industry. It is a well known fact that handloom cannot compete with the mills. The continued and gradual development of a crisis in the handloom industry resulting in innumerable deaths of weavers in all parts of the country, has made the Government to realise at this late hour the gravity of the situation. At any rate late realisation is somewhat better than no realisation at all. Better late than never.

But this half-hearted measure is going to do incalculable harm. This piece of legislation is not going to solve this crisis, or meet the demands of the weavers even to a small extent. Coming to the facts and figures given by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—for which I am very grateful to it—there are 30 lakhs of handlooms in the country. About five heads are dependent on one loom. It means that about one and a half to two crores of people live on the handloom industry. This problem is not going to be solved by distributing the cess of about

rupees six crores to these looms. If you distribute these rupees six crores to the two crores of people who are living on this handloom industry, it will not come to even rupees three per weaver. This itself shows how this measure is a half-hearted measure. This is no solution at all even temporarily. When we view the figures before us, the figure of the number of people living on the handloom industry and the figure of the total amount that will come as a result of the collection of this cess on all varieties of mill-made cloth, these figures abundantly prove that this amount of rupees six crores is not going to meet this crisis at all

This Government is subsidising the jute industry because there are so many workers unemployed. It subsidises the tea industry, this, that and so many other industries. But it has not given even a modicum of sympathy for this handloom industry, for which it sheds crocodile tears in its Statement of Objects and Reasons. If it has got even an iota of sympathy, and if, as it states, this industry is meeting much of the demand of the people in this country from a long time, if all this is true, let me submit with all humility that if the Government has got even the least sympathy for this industry, it has got to set apart a large amount, something like rupees twelve crores or even rupees six crores, to see that this industry comes to occupy a stable place in the economy of our country. The setting apart of even that much of money will at least show that this Government has got some sympathy for this industry. This paltry sum of rupees six crores which is going to be collected by way of cess on mill-made cloth is not at all going to meet the requirements of the two crores of weavers in the country, who comprise one-fifteenth of the population of our country.

I might cite some more instances to show that this is not really a genuine relief measure brought before this House. The question of reservation of production has been spoken of on many an occasion to show that this is a measure that is going to bring salvation to the weavers in this country. With regard to this reservation question, if I were to be a little unjust and a little bit harsh to the Ministry and to the Chief Minister of the Government of Madras who has been praised to the skies by hon. Members even in this House also, this is the result of...

Mr. Speaker: Order order. I think we need not criticise the Chief Minister of Madras here. He is not here to answer. The hon. Member might discuss the measure on its merits.

Shri Raghavaiah: Coming to this question of reservation of production of certain varieties of cloth, I may submit that this is the result of a certain amount of understanding that has come into existence between the millowners and the Government of India after the intensification of this handloom crisis. I may give some proof to show how this is the result of a conspiracy between the Government and the millowners. After the war the purchasing power of the people has fallen. Dead stocks have started accumulating with the millowners and they cannot dispose of them. The stocks are mounting up day by day. How to solve this? The Government had to find a safe, easy and smooth-going way out for this. So they thought that it will be, in a way, saving the handloom weaver and getting all applause from the handloom weavers and their sympathisers, and another way of pleasing the millowners by allowing them to restrict the production of cloth and giving them a safe way out for the sale of all the dead stocks that have been accumulating with them from a long time. As a result of this understanding, perhaps, consciously or otherwise—I do not attribute any motives, nor have I any such intention—between these two parties in this country, they have come to the conclusion that the best way of solving the crisis in this industry and the best way of finding a way out for the sale of the dead stocks that are accumulating with the millowners and of satisfying the millowners is by restricting the production of certain varieties, which will also satisfy the demands and win the appreciation and applause of the handloom weavers. This is a fact, and I will give the figures also. I think it will be just on my part to substantiate my statement with some figures. (*An Hon. Member:* Have you seen the secret agreement?) The face is the index of the mind, and this Bill is an index of the understanding between the two parties Government and millowners for months and years.

The mills have cut down their production from 50,000 bales to 30,000 bales of *dhoties*. This cut in the production of mill-made cloth itself shows how the understanding has successfully worked out and gives results. That is why my hon. friend Mr. Somani, representing as he does and true to his class interests, has spoken eloquently about the measure that has been brought before this House, which is also satisfying their demands, wishes

[Shri Raghavaiah]

and aspirations by solving the crisis in which they are neck-deep today.

Shri G. D. Somani (Nagaur-Pali): May I intervene to say that the textile industry will be grateful if the "conspiracy" or "secret agreement" between the millowners and the Government is broken and the industry is allowed to go on with its own way of manufacture without any sort of reservation or restriction of production?

Shri Raghavaiah: I commend the suggestion of my hon. friend, because let me remind him that there is a large amount of retrenchment that is going on and also taking place, not in the spinning section but in the weaving section of the textile industry, and if the textile industry is to go into full production, which the entire country wants today, the production will be greater, and the level of the purchasing power of the people being the lowest today as a result of the increased production the prices will come down and the people will be able to purchase this cloth. That is why we welcome it in the interest of the consumer and the textile worker.

Mr. Somani said yesterday, the handloom industry and the textile industry are going hand in hand. This is untrue.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We say that even today the textile industry and the handloom industry should go into full production to satisfy the needs of the consumer so that cloth is given to the consumer at a cheap rate and the entire demands of the people of this country are satisfied. I am not against the textile industry going into full production because it will be in the interest of the mill workers and also his own class.

4 P.M.

For the half-hearted nature of this measure there is another proof. Taking the figures supplied by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry it will be surprising to see that for the last three months they are supplying greater amount of yarn. The number of bales of yarn supplied to the weavers is increasing for the last three months continually, that is in July, August and September, 1952. I am referring to those three months in 1952. The Chief Minister of a State has come forward with a wonderful proposal of reservation of production in textile industry. In 1948-49, 1950-51 and in 1952 it has started. From September 1951 to 1952 the supply of bales of yarn was more or less on an equal basis,—this month 49, next month 51 and the other month 50. In spite of this equilibrium maintained in the supply of bales of yarn to the handloom weavers, there was no consumption of the handloom cloth produced by handloom weavers and this cloth is lying in the co-operative societies as dead stocks. It has no market. The 25 per cent. market that we used to have in Pakistan has gone out of existence. Then the South East Asian countries do not take the cloth. The market is closed. After the termination of the Second World War, our markets also have narrowed. The Government also have not made any serious effort in this direction to find out markets. In fact I may even say that the Government has not even searched for market inside our country, not to speak of market outside our country. It has not cared to work out a satisfactory market in our own country by increasing the purchasing power of the people and by other means possible within its capacity to do so. Thus the Government has miserably failed to work out a market at home and also abroad. As a result of this, the stocks are increasing. To show to the whole world that they are supplying yarn, enough supply of yarn is maintained by the millowners but the crisis of death and hunger among the handloom weavers is not taken care of. I will give you the figures. In 1950, 1951 and 1952, the quantity supplied to the weavers is about 61,000/67,000 bales. I may also bring to your notice that while the quantity of yarn that is supplied to these weavers shows an increase, the accumulation of the bales of unsold cloth is also increasing. This itself is ironical enough to show the crocodile tears that this Government is shedding every now and then for the handloom weaver. The British Government, during its regime, cut the thumbs and fingers of the handloom weavers to kill the handloom industry for which our country is famous in the whole of Asia, perhaps in the whole of the world. This Government is not satisfied with just cutting of the fingers. It wants to cut off the throat of the handloom weaver and thus see that once for all this industry is done away with, not because of its antagonism to the handloom industry but because of the sympathy with the mill industry. This is on its very face unjust. From the statement of Mr. Somani himself we see the handloom industry and the textile industry go hand in hand but it has ceased to go as a result of these half-hearted measures. The number of

deaths that have increased is itself a proof of this wonderful art of neglecting this industry in our country. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that the handloom cloth industry has got an everlasting place in our economy.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East *cum* Ballia Distt.—West): What is the remedy you suggest?

Shri Raghavaiah: I must submit to the House that our party is second to none in supporting this legislation. We support this piece of legislation in spite of its irregularities because it is at least a sort of spoon-feeding to the weaver who is on the verge of starvation and death today. The two crores of people living on this industry will not be satisfied with this paltry sum of rupees six crores which we are going to get as a result of the levy and collection of cess on mill cloth. Even in levying this cess this Government is not at all just to the consumer. It has been a just partner and a just friend of the textile industry and the textile bosses. It has never been a friend either to the handloom weaver or to the consumer. I have already explained at length how it is not at all a friend, if not a false friend, of the handloom weaver; it is not the friend of the consumer because it starts imposing this cess on cloth of medium varieties and on all the other varieties that an ordinary man, a middle class gentleman, puts on. Superfine and fine cloth are not put on by middle class gentlemen. The rates of superfine cloth have gone up. It is the plan of the millowners today to squeeze the revenues of the middle class gentlemen. They are trying to show that the mill-made cloth is cheaper than the handloom cloth. They bring a number of arguments,—the mill made cloth is cheaper than the handloom cloth, etc. Naturally, when it is cheaper, the purchaser goes to the cheaper variety and not to a dearer variety. When the whole question of this handloom cloth is in this state of affairs, the Government has not been just to the consumer because it has not stopped levying cess on such varieties of cloth which is used by a majority of the population in our country, that is by the middle class and the lower middle class and the poor class. It is only the upper strata in our society who put on fine and superfine cloth. They must add something more in addition to the three pies cess which this Bill proposes as levy on fine and superfine only.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I can only suggest to hon. Members that if, on any Bill, any single hon. Member goes on speaking, other hon. Members may not have an opportunity to speak. There are, I find, a large number of hon. Members who would like to speak. Therefore, I am only appealing to hon. Members to state their points and try to give some time to other hon. Members also.

Shri Raghavaiah: In view of the gravity of this handloom crisis, I suggest some measures for a satisfactory solution of the problem. Grave as it is today, it demands a satisfactory solution from all of us irrespective of our party considerations and political ideologies. My first suggestion is that the cess that the Government propose to levy should be different for coarse, medium and lower varieties of cloth. Government should levy all cess on fine and superfine cloth only. Perhaps an increase in the cess also should be made to compensate the non-levy of cess on lower varieties of cloth.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry should, in consultation with all the officers of his Ministry, allot one fourth of the land revenue to make purchases of the handloom cloth and distribute it at a cheaper rate to the lower classes and perhaps free of cost to poor agricultural labourers and peasants also. As a result of this, so many textile workers will be thrown out of employment. Unemployment relief should be given to those lakhs of textile workers that are likely to be retrenched. As I have already said, this sum of rupees six crores by itself is not going to solve the crisis. Some sort of Unemployment Fund should be set apart with which they can subsidise the unemployed weavers by giving them some subsidiary occupation or by working out other measures to help them to pull on.

The third suggestion that I would like to put forward is that Government should itself be a bulk purchaser of this cloth. Having gone through the discussions on the Budget in this House, I find that bulk purchases are not made by the Government from this handloom and khadi industry. You have got the best *khaki* cloth in khadi. Why should not the Government buy this best *khaki* cloth for all its military personnel, for the infantry, etc., in the Defence Services? Why should not the Government be the main customer and make bulk purchases of this khadi cloth? Every now and then you speak eloquently in this House and also outside that you are worshippers of khadi. You, Sir, must have seen in the *Hindu* of the 7th, Mr. Kumarappa has said that all this talk of

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Gandhism by the national leaders and also by the Members of the Congress today in this country is sham sympathy for Gandhism. It is shedding crocodile tears for Gandhism; it is not Gandhism at all. You do not purchase khadi for the Defence Services; you do not purchase khadi for your own peons and chaprasis and others who are serving in your house. You do not purchase khadi for yourself. You do not put on khadi. There are some Members of the Cabinet also who do not put on khadi. As real devotees of Gandhi Government should do it.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Why do you not do it?

Shri Raghavaiah: I have done it for 13 years continuously from my boyhood. It has gone out of my purchasing capacity today.

The fourth measure that I would like to suggest to the Government is that yarn should be supplied at cheap rates. The fifth measure is that we should extend the objectives of this Bill so as to provide other means of relief to these handloom weavers, and to enable us to include other clauses also in this Bill. I submit to the hon. Minister to extend the objectives of this Bill to enable us to suggest more ways and better means of giving relief to the handloom weavers, to the satisfaction of you and us irrespective of any party considerations. Let us bring relief to them.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): While rising to speak on this Bill, let me, first of all, extend my cordial sympathy to the hon. Minister. I appreciate from the knowledge and experience that I have of this matter, the difficulties confronting the Government in their anxiety to give effect to a beneficial scheme which would go to advance the legitimate interests of millions of handloom weavers in our country.

I would like to judge this Bill from a constructive point of view. Are we really going to achieve the objective that we have before us? In spite of the preliminary opposition of the previous speaker, even he ended by saying that on the whole he was extending his support to this measure. Let me first of all take the question of khadi. I do not know whether khadi will be an economic proposition in this country. It is a very doubtful proposition. At any rate, from the manner in which Government have considered this problem, it can be said without fear of contradiction that the Government does not believe in Gandhiji's khadi economics. Whether Gandhiji was right or wrong, this is not the place or the time to discuss. I was going through one of his last utterances where he expressed his deep regret that even after the attainment of freedom, the possibility of khadi replacing the mill-made cloth in its entirety had not even been considered by the people or Government. Well, in any case, that is not the objective of the Government.

Let us examine the provisions of the Bill in relation to the report of the Planning Commission, because, I believe the hon. Minister intends to implement the recommendations of the Planning Commission while putting this measure on the Statute Book. What is it that the Planning Commission says about khadi? It does not take into account the production of khadi cloth at all for the purpose of consumption in the country. So, if it is proposed today to extend help to khadi organisations, and I know that they eminently deserve help, that would certainly be for gaining some, I will not say political, but spiritual advantage, perhaps, for some people. But, whether that will help the masses or not, I cannot say. The hon. Minister has failed to explain how exactly this sum of one crore of rupees is going to be utilised by the khadi organisations. When I had occasion to deal with this matter, I got myself into touch with the All India Spinners Association. If my memory has not failed me, I believe a definite suggestion that was made to the Government at that time was that if khadi was at all to be encouraged by the Government, then, a certain area should be set apart for khadi and khadi alone and that the Spinners Association should be encouraged by the Government to serve the cause of the consumers through khadi and through nothing else. If you only want subsidised khadi to be used by a small section of the people, and be rejected by a large section on economic grounds, then, obviously, this one crore which you are spending today will not bring any return whatsoever. I would like the hon. Minister in his reply to tell us what exactly is the place of khadi in the future economy of India so far as production of cloth for consumers goes. I do not find anything in the report of the Planning Commission except one sentence that some organisation is now dealing with this matter, and in due course those reports will be available to the Government. So, I do not think that the object of this Bill is really to put khadi on an economic basis. I am not blaming the Govern-

ment. Government have rejected Gandhiji's ideology on khadi and are proceeding on some other pattern. But, there it is.

Let me come to the handloom question. Here, it involves millions of people and in particular, so far as South India is concerned, I believe it will be correct to say that more than 45 per cent. of the handloom weavers come from South India. Out of a total of three million handlooms in this country, the bulk is to be found in South India. And, their condition recently, not recently, but during the last few years, has been far from satisfactory. In other parts of India, of courst, the number is not so large. But, still there are appreciable sections of weavers whose ancestors, did produce quality goods which had a market not only in this country, but also abroad and they are today in a miserable condition. I know that thousands of such weavers have come from East Bengal. Perhaps Members of the House have heard of Tangail cloth or Dacca cloth. Weavers from Barisal, Tangail and from Dacca have now, in their thousands, settled in parts of West Bengal, and they find it extremely difficult to produce what they can produce because of want of certain necessary facilities. The human material is there. Their capacity to produce goods which may have a market abroad is there, but somehow, we are not able to utilise them in a proper manner.

Now, one handicap has been that you have lost the Pakistan market. It was mostly from South India that the bulk of "lungis" used to go to East Bengal.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Banaras Distt.—Central): From eastern U.P. also.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Yes, from eastern U.P. also, but quite a good portion went from Madras. Burma also used to take a large quantity of handloom production from India, and Burma has also now virtually ceased to purchase anything from India. I find from the latest figures that we sent in 1952, 29 million yards between April and October to different countries, costing near about Rs. five crores—to countries such as the U.K., Ceylon, Singapore, Malaya, Kenya, Sudan and Aden. Now, out of these 29 million yards, as much as 26 million yards went from South India alone. Even today, the bulk of the handloom cloth which is being exported is going from South India. Therefore, the special problem of the weavers of South India naturally deserves the attention of the whole of India and of the Government of India. But, here again let us look at the problem from the point of view of the Planning Commission Report.

At Page 446 of the big volume which has been circulated to us, a statistical table has been given, and that gives us the plan of Government with regard to textile production:

Yarn and Cloth Production.

Yarn: The present capacity is 1,669 million lbs. and it is proposed that in 1955/56 India will produce about 1,650 million lbs.

So, more or less the present rated capacity will be found in production after five years.

Mill cloth: At present, the rated capacity is 4,744 million yards.

And already it is reaching that figure. And the figure which is supposed to be reached in 1955/56 is 4,700 million yards. Well, we have been very fortunate in recent months, and there is no doubt that we will reach this figure, but there is no question of increasing the present capacity of the production of textile mills.

Now, let us come to handloom. I would ask the House to note this figure. The present rated capacity of handloom cloth in India is 3,000 million yards, but the present production, or rather the production in 1950 was only 810 million yards. It has gone slightly higher now. But the maximum estimate in 1955/56 is 1,700 million yards, so that when the hon. Minister brings forward this measure, I am sure he realises how modest his proposal is. There is no proposal to expand handloom production in this country. No such plan. There is no proposal even to reach the maximum capacity that India can produce through the activities of the handloom weavers. India would be satisfied if she can produce only 1,700 million yards in 1955/56 out of its rated capacity of 3,000 million yards.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy (Salem): In the draft report it was 1,900 million yards, and it is reduced to 1,700 million yards in the final report.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That is still more interesting. Mr. Ramaswamy may cross the floor and come to this side. I am afraid I have not studied the figures as carefully as he has. The final report gives the figures as 1,700 million yards. Mr. Ramaswamy points out to the House that in the draft report it was 1,900 million yards.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Facts do not change sides. I shall never cross the floor.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: It is 1,700 million yards in the final report.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: So, there has been a progressive deterioration in the desire of the Government to help the handloom weavers in India. Thank you.

An. Hon. Member: Strategic retreat!

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): Should all the activities of the Government be confined to the Planning Commission Report? That is what I ask.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That, I believe, the hon. Member will have to ask the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: I want to ask you because you are quoting facts and figures from the report.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: It is very difficult to follow what the hon. Member says, but I suppose he says something which is very interesting.

I can only speak with reference to the published Plan. If the hon. Minister says that actually his intention is to produce more than what is mentioned in the revised report of the Planning Commission, then I shall be happy because I desire that the handloom industry should be helped. He may answer and explain this point. Let us leave that aside.

Here, the question is how it is going to be done. Even if we are to reach 1,700 million yards in 1955/56, which is double the present production, how are you going to achieve it? Now, I do not wish to go into details, but broadly speaking, the difficulties that we have to face are three-fold. First, the price at which yarn is to be supplied to the weavers. Now how is that to be rectified? Will it be subsidised by Government? Government have not come out with any detailed plan as to how this help is going to be offered to the handloom weavers. Is it proposed that the rates will be subsidised?

Secondly, comes the standardization of the production. Now, unfortunately, for various reasons, we have lost some of the foreign markets. In India also, there is consumer resistance. Is it possible for the handloom weavers to switch on to other types of production which may have a market internally or may have a market externally? That will be another point. And if that decision is taken, what is the machinery to be set up for the purpose of giving practical aid to these millions of people so that they may, by a natural process, switch on to this new production?

Thirdly, and that is most important, about marketing. The hon. Minister knows undoubtedly that a large number of these people are poor. Although there are some co-operative societies, and undoubtedly the Madras co-operative institutions have worked better than most other such co-operative institutions in other parts of India, even then, most of these weavers are at the mercy of middlemen, of moneylenders. They do not possess the minimum retaining capacity with the result that even if they produce something which is good, which is durable, which is marketable, they cannot get the market in due time, and they have to sell at a price which is less than economic, with the result that within a short while they have to close their shops down. Therefore, the establishment of a marketing organization,—which will be able to purchase the production of these people, hold it on, and sell it to the consumers, perhaps at subsidised or economic rates—will have to be planned. The crux of the problem is that while khadi, of course, has become uneconomic, even handloom production, if there is consumer resistance, can never go on functioning in this country, because, after all, the ultimate tribunal will be the consumers, and in our anxiety to keep alive a certain type of economy in the country, however desirable it may be, we will not be able to force the consumers to purchase the goods unless they find that the prices are acceptable to them. Now, that brings us to the question of the future of the mill industry. Here let us not think in terms of rivalry. The policy of Government is—and I believe there can be no other policy—that you cannot do away with the textile mills. They have come to exist in India today, and it will be the height of folly suddenly to destroy them. You can nationalise them; if they are not working properly, take them over; you can control them, you can regulate them, but to destroy one of the biggest organised industries in India because of our anxiety to get something in other directions which may not be economically attainable and realisable, will be a first class mistake. This thing has to be done through a process of co-operation. In my time, in 1949 or 1950 a few months before I resigned, although at that time Government had no legal

power, I persuaded the mill industry voluntarily to accept a certain programme which meant that about ten or twelve varieties of cloth should not be manufactured by mills, but should be exclusively manufactured by the handloom industry. I have not got the figures, but from memory I can say that within a few months, it produced a most salutary effect on the handloom industry, especially in the South, and I believe the South Indian handloom weavers produced those varieties of cloth to the tune of about Rs. 20 lakhs a month, or about Rs. 240 lakhs a year. I do not know what happened subsequently, but the possibility of that has been envisaged by the hon. Minister, and I extend to him full support in that direction, subject to one important qualification that we must see to it that our mill production is not artificially reduced. Our aim will have to be this that the mill production must come up to its maximum capacity, because that is the pivot of your planning scheme. It will be fatal to adopt a scheme which will keep your machinery, plants etc. in the mills idle, which will result in large scale unemployment, and what will be most objectionable, result in the rise of prices of cloth, which is a most important commodity in calculating the cost of living in our country. Therefore on the one hand, we must be able to devise a scheme which must enable the textile mills to produce to their maximum capacity. Secondly the handloom weavers also must be encouraged to put forward to their maximum capacity, and it is for us to find out an internal market, and an external market for both. Now, the danger in overlooking this important factor has become evident during the last few months. I am referring to the cases of some mills in West Bengal, which have started operating in accordance with the previous postwar textile mill planning. Two or three of them were allowed to be opened in West Bengal. The machinery was purchased, import licences were granted to them. They have brought the machinery, they have set up everything, but now has come this recent decision of Government that 60 per cent. of *dhoties* alone can be produced by textile mills, and 25 per cent. of the yarn which they produce must be set apart for the handloom industry. I do not know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to these cases, but I am just bringing this to the notice of the hon. Minister and the House—I do not know, there may be similar other cases in other parts of India—that if we ignore these essential conditions, there is the danger of the very objective of the Bill being defeated. Here are mills which have come into existence in accordance with a Government policy, and they have been artificially called upon not to produce to their maximum capacity. Now, what has been the result? They have set apart 25 per cent. of their yarn production. The Government of West Bengal are not prepared to purchase the yarn. They were advised that they could sell it to the Governments of Bihar and Orissa, but the latter were not willing to purchase. They were then advised to sell to nominated buyers. But buyers are difficult to get. Nor they can produce cloth out of the yarn, which is accumulating in their mills. They are giving notice to their workers, for they cannot produce because you have put a ban upon them, and you will not take over the yarn which they have produced, and which you have earmarked for the handloom industry. Something is wrong somewhere. The result is that the handloom weavers in the eastern zone do not get the yarn. Perhaps, they do not need it, or I do not know what the reason is. The mills cannot dispose of the yarn, nor can they produce cloth out of that, and there may be a minor deadlock very soon.

In Eastern India, in Bengal, Assam etc., nearly Rs. one crore worth of *dhoties* and *sarees* come from Bombay every month. Therefore to relieve the congestion in transport and for the purpose of having some sort of self-sufficiency in the eastern zone, these mills can produce the *dhoties* and *sarees* that the eastern zone wants. But artificially you have prevented them from producing such quantities, and at the same time, you are not helping the handloom weavers also. So, here what I would very earnestly urge upon the Government is that it will be a fatal mistake for Government artificially to reduce the production of the textile mills. It may be that there are some mills which cannot switch over to other production. I know when I held conferences with the textile mills, this was an objection which was advanced. I was not prepared to accept such objections in toto, for, that is a matter for technical investigation. If there are mills whose plants and machinery can be switched on to other types of production which will receive a market in India or a market abroad, by all means compel them to switch over to such production. But if they cannot, and they can only produce *dhoties* or *sarees*, then obviously it will be a fatal mistake to allow these mills even to remain partially idle, because of some scheme which you are planning for

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the purpose of helping the handloom industry. After all, that is the goose that lays the golden egg. If the textile mills do not produce, then from where will you get your excise duty? So, the need for keeping alive the maximum production of these textile mills is paramount. At the same time, I agree with the hon. Minister that unless you reserve certain categories of production for handloom industry, you will not be able to give that preliminary encouragement to this industry, which is essential for the purpose of keeping it alive.

Next, I come to the question of Government purchases. In that regard also, I remember, we had taken a decision—again I am saying only from memory—sometime in 1950, that one-third of the purchases made by the Government of India should be from khadi and handloom textiles. There was strong resistance from the different Government departments, and in particular from the Defence Ministry. Now, of course, we have Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, who is quite prepared to have a lower standard, so far as uniform is concerned. And I suppose it would not be difficult to accept this. The hon. Prime Minister said the other day on the Defence Ministry Budget that India may have second class arms and ammunitions. It will be a less dangerous thing to have third class uniforms, if that means that we succeed in helping the handloom and khadi industries. But this is a point which Government must decide. And unless you take a major Cabinet decision on this question, it will not be possible to do much in this direction. There should be no question of one-third purchase now. I believe last year's textile purchases of the Government of India came to about Rs. nine crores. Why should it not be possible for Government to lay it down as a rule that all textile purchases to be used by the Central Government as well as all the *State Governments*, should be taken from the handloom production, and where khadi is available and usable, from khadi also. If you do this, then you immediately create a market. I know lots of objections were taken at that time that the handloom weavers will not be able to produce the proper types, but that is all a mistake. If you give them a little guidance, and if you have some training institutes and master weavers, it should certainly be possible for these intelligent men to produce something that may be required for national purposes.

The hon. Minister said in his opening speech that much of this campaign will have to be carried into effect through the State Governments. I know that the State Governments may not always be amenable to the instructions that the Central Government may issue. But whatever help is given out of this cess money that you are going to take, that must be spent in accordance with an overall central policy which should be announced before Parliament by the hon. Minister and which should be loyally applied to by not only all the departments attached to the Central Government, but also by all the State Governments as well. With regard to the amount, it is a paltry little sum. I was just making a calculation. If my two basic propositions are deemed to be correct—that you will have to subsidise with regard to the price of yarn and you will have to set up a first class marketing organisation; unless you do these two things, you can never turn handloom production into an economic proposition for sometime to come—if you have to do this immediately, then what does this mean financially? Well, if you calculate, I believe about 100 crores or a little more worth of handloom production we are having now in the country. Now, even if you set apart ten per cent. of that for the purpose of subsidy, you will require at least ten crores of rupees, and at any moment, I shall say, these ten crores of rupees can be and should be spent by Government, because this not only means helping in the production of these types of cloth but keeping alive a section of the poor people of our country, practically manhandled and rendered completely desolate and useless through a deliberate policy pursued by the British Rulers. So the responsibility for keeping this section of people alive and forming them into some organisation which will be able to render useful service to the country in the modern set-up is a duty which the Government certainly owes to itself. But let us not fritter away this sum which we propose to raise. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said the other day, it is regrettable that we do not see a complete picture as to what exactly Government intends to do. Khadi you have rejected; say so honestly, that you do not believe in the Gandhian economics of khadi and you have repudiated it. Give it a decent burial. If you want, build up a museum, spend a crore of rupees for some purpose which was considered to be holy and sacred in days gone by. But do not tinker with it; do not play with it. In the economic set-up that you have placed before the country,

khadi has no place. So far as handloom is concerned, there can be a place and there should be a place and that can be done provided you proceed on certain established principles, remembering this in mind that it is the consumers' point of view which will ultimately prevail. If you go on pushing up the prices of mill-made production, you will create new problems. Your cost of living will go up and people will curse you, and there will be new difficulties which you would not know how to solve. So the necessity for keeping down the prices is one important consideration. Another thing you can do is to have a proper inquiry through Cost Accountants with regard to the production of textile mills. I had got it done, but I was not satisfied with the results because the machinery at that time at the disposal of the Government was not satisfactory. If you find that there are loopholes—not only loopholes, but much bigger holes—which give the industry more profits than what they are entitled to, then you can make necessary adjustments and you can take over a small slice for the purpose of keeping alive the handloom industry and any other indigenous types of production. But please proceed always on this basis: that India wants the maximum production from textile mills for internal consumption and for capturing as many foreign markets as possible and that it is our sacred and bounden duty to strengthen the handloom weavers and also to help other producers —even if there is a small number—in such ways that this type of textile production for which India was famous two or three hundred years ago may once again come back to this country not only for internal use but also for external consumption.

Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now, I would like to know how many hon. Members would like to participate in this. I am only trying to assess what time this may take. We have got the Appropriation Bill. From tomorrow.....

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East): Those who do not wear khadi seem to be most anxious to speak.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Naturally. We can give it a decent burial. You can be on the Memorial Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: From tomorrow we will start the Finance Bill.

It was to have been started even today, but for want of time we have to put it off. There is the Appropriation Bill. The other day we spent two hours over this Bill and now we have spent an hour and three-quarters.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): It is a very important Bill.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is an important Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the desire of the House? When should closure be applied? It is now nearing five. Shall we say, at six o'clock?

Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central): Six o'clock will be all right.

Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it the desire of the House that we should take up the Appropriation Bill, finish it in two hours and then continue this?

Hon. Members: Yes.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I have to take it to the other House, Sir.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Appropriation Bill has also to go to the other House, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. In view of the fact that there are several Members who want to speak, I am not prepared to close it at any particular time unless the House itself is willing. I would only appeal to hon. Members not to take more than fifteen minutes each—ten minutes if possible—in view of the large number of Members who want to speak.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Discussion should be limited only to those who wear khadi.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: Only khadi wearers should not speak.

Shri Gadgil: Prospective wearers of khadi!

Mr. Chairman: Seth Govind Das.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (मंडला—जबलपुर दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सर्वप्रथम इस विधेयक का हृदय से स्वागत करता हूं और इस का स्वागत करते हुए बहुत थोड़ी सी बातें आप के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। मैं ने अभी अपने साम्यवादी सदस्यों में से दो के भाषण सुने और दोनों ने एक प्रकार से इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है। श्री नायर साहब ने कहा कि यह विधेयक यथार्थ में इस देश के लिए इसलिए हितकर नहीं है कि इस से हमारे यहां के खरीदारों के हितों को धक्का पहुंचता है और गरीबों को कोई लाभ नहीं होता। यह कहते हुए उन्होंने आप के सामने कुछ अंक उपस्थित किये जो खादी से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। उन्हों ने अपने भाषण में यह कहा कि खादी पर जो कुछ खर्च होता है उस में से आठ आने कपास पर जाते हैं, चार आने कातने वाले और बुनने वाले को मिलते हैं और चार आने व्यवस्था पर खर्च होते हैं। मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ उन के इन अंकों को सुन कर क्योंकि हम लोग जो गये ३३ वर्षों से खादी का काम करते आये हैं वे इन अंकों का कुछ ज्ञान रखते हैं। परन्तु इतने पर भी मैं ने इन अंकों के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली के खादी भंडार से कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त की और वह जानकारी इस प्रकार है। कपास के ऊपर श्री नायर साहब के कहने के अनुसार आठ आने खर्च नहीं होते हैं। कपास के ऊपर केवल तीन आने ६ पाई खर्च होते हैं। जिनिंग के ऊपर ६ पाई, पूनियां बनाने पर यानी कार्डिंग पर ९ पाई, कताई के ऊपर पांच आना तीन पाई, बुनाई के ऊपर दो आना तीन पाई, धुलाई अर्थात् ब्लीचिंग के ऊपर ६ पाई और इस्तरी कराई अर्थात् प्रेसिंग के ऊपर ३ पाई और व्यवस्था पर केवल तीन आने। इन आंकड़ों से मालूम होता है कि तीन आने जो व्यवस्था के ऊपर खर्च होते हैं उन को छोड़कर सब का सब धन खादी के ऊपर जो व्यय किया जाता है वह यहां के गरीबों को जाता है।

इसके बाद हमारे दूसरे साम्यवादी सज्जन जिन्होंने अपने को हाथ के करघे चलाने वालों का बड़ा भारी हितैषी बताया उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी बात कह डाली उन्होंने कह डाला कि यह विधेयक तो मिल चलाने वालों और सरकार का एक मिला हुआ षड़यंत्र है, कांसपिरेसी है। उनके दूसरे मित्र ने जो बातें कहीं वे उन्होंने नहीं कहीं। उन्होंने खरीदारों के सम्बन्ध में बहुत कम कहा। उन्होंने एक दूसरी ही चीज ली और वह यह ली कि यह विधेयक तो यथार्थ में हाथ का करघा चलाने वालों को कोई सहायता ही नहीं पहुंचाता।

मैं ने जैसा पहले भी कई बार निवेदन किया है कि हमारे साम्यवादी भाइयों को तो हम या हमारी सरकार कोई भी बात क्यों न कहे, वह उचित नहीं जान पड़ती, उन को वह देश के लिये लाभप्रद नहीं जान पड़ती इसका कारण है। उन की दृष्टि यथार्थ में इस देश में रहती ही नहीं, वे सदा रूस और चीन की ओर देखा करते हैं। रूस और चीन की ओर देखते हुए उन के देश की क्या परिस्थिति है, उन के देश में किन बातों से यहां की ग़रीब जनता को लाभ पहुंच सकता है, इन सब बातों को वे नहीं सोचते। वे चाहते हैं कि हम इस देश में शासन की व्यवस्था और समाज की व्यवस्था रूस और चीन के सदृश्य कर दें। जब तक हम यह करने को तैयार न हों, तब तक उन्हें सरकार के या हमारे किसी कार्य में कोई लाभ दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होता। जहां तक हम लोगों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि यदि उन की भी कुछ उचित बातें हों, तो हम उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हैं। कम से कम मुझे श्रीयुत नायर साहब के पश्चात् जो साम्यवादी सदस्य बोले और श्री श्यामाप्रसाद मुकर्जी

ने जो निवेदन किया, उस में एक बात में बहुत बड़ा तथ्य दिखाई देता है और वह यह कि यदि हम इस विधेयक को ही अपना अन्तिम ध्येय मान लें, तो हमारे देश का यद्यपि लाभ होगा पर उतना लाभ नहीं होगा कि जितना होना चाहिये। उत्पादन करने वालों को सच्ची सहायता तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि, जैसा श्यामाप्रसाद मुकर्जी ने सुझाया और जैसा हमारे दूसरे साम्यवादी सज्जन ने सुझाया कि जो कुछ उत्पादन होता है उसकी खरीद की भी व्यवस्था न हो। हम ने अनेक बार देखा है, खादी भंडारों में और जो लोग हाथ के करघे चलाते हैं उन के यहां भी कि जो कुछ उत्पादन होता है, वह पड़ा रहता है। उसके खरीदार नहीं होते। इसलिये मुझे एक बात समझ में नहीं आई और अब तक नहीं आ रही है कि कांग्रेस की जो सरकार है, अपनी हर एक आवश्यकता, जो भी कपड़े के सम्बन्ध में हो, उसके लिए वह खादी क्यों नहीं खरीदती ? इस विषय में श्यामाप्रसादजी ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से मैं सर्वथा सहमत हूं कि सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार और हमारे प्रदेशों की सरकार, सब को अपनी आवश्यकता का जितना भी कपड़ा है उस के लिये खादी ही खरीदनी चाहिये। यदि उस ने यह सब कपड़ा खादी का खरीदा तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक से जो लाभ होना चाहिये वह होगा, अन्यथा लाभ तो होगा पर वह लाभ पूरी मात्रा में नहीं हो सकता।

फिर एक बात यहां पर और सुझाई गयी और उस बात में भी मुझे बहुत तथ्य दिखाई देता है कि हमारे जितने भी मिल इस देश में जहां भी स्थापित हों, उनके लिए एक योजना बनानी चाहिये कि मिल किस प्रकार का कपड़ा बनावे और हमारे हाथ के करघे किस प्रकार का कपड़ा। जैसे तौलिया, टेबुल क्लाथ, परदे का कपड़ा, कई प्रकार की साड़ियां मिलों में नहीं बनना चाहिये, ये सब चीजें हाथ के करघों से बननी चाहियें और मिलों को मुमानिअत हो जानी चाहिये सब चीजों की उत्पत्ति करने की, वरना मिलों में और हाथ के करघों में जो एक प्रकार की स्पर्द्धा है वह बनी रहेगी, खरीदारों को जिस मूल्य पर यह कपड़ा मिलना चाहिये उस पर नहीं मिलेगा और हाथ के करघे के उद्योग को पूरी मदद नहीं मिलेगी। इसलिये जहां तक इस मामले का सम्बन्ध है इस में भी मैं श्री श्यामाप्रसाद मुकर्जी से सहमत हूं और मैं यह समझता हूं कि यदि इस बात का प्रयत्न किया जाय और पूरी जांच करके इस बात की एक योजना बनाई जाय कि किस किस प्रकार का कपड़ा मिलों को बनाना चाहिये और किस किस प्रकार का कपड़ा हाथ के करघे वालों को बनाना चाहिये तो एक सुन्दर योजना बन सकती है जिससे मिलों को भी हानि नहीं पहुंचेगी और हाथ के करघे के उद्योग को भी लाभ पहुंचेगा।

आजकल देश में एक कार्य और चल रहा है और वह सच्चा गांधीवादी कार्य है। वह कार्य है स्वावलम्बन का। कई जगह कपड़ा बनाया जाता है, कताई होती है, बुनाई होती है, स्वयं धारण करने के लिये। मैं यह चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में भी जांच की जाय और जो संस्थाएं इस प्रकार का कार्य करती हैं या जो व्यक्ति इस प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं, उन को बड़े बड़े पुरस्कार दिये जाने चाहिए। वे पुरस्कार कई रूपों में दिये जा सकते हैं।

इस सारे कार्य के लिये देश में एक स्वदेशी की भावना को उत्पन्न करना नितान्त आवश्यक है। मुझे वह समय याद है कि जब सन् १९२० में पहले पहल कांग्रेस ने महात्मा गांधी के असहयोग के कार्यक्रम को

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

स्वीकार किया था और जिस में विलायती कपड़े की होलियां जलीं थीं । सब से पहले होली बम्बई में जलाई गई थी और उस एक होली के परिणामस्वरूप जितना खादी का प्रचार हुआ था उस के सामने जो दूसरे छोटे मोटे प्रयत्न थे वे नगण्य हो गये थे ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस स्वदेशी की भावना को मैं ने सब से अधिक अभी अपने वैदेशिक भ्रमण में जापान में देखा । जापान में स्वदेशी की इतनी अधिक भावना है कि जिसकी आप यहां कल्पना नहीं कर सकते । वहां छोटी से बड़ी चीज, सब की सब देश में उत्पन्न हुई काम में आती हैं । बड़ी से बड़ी मैशीनरी को आप देखें चाहे छोटे से छोटे सामान को आप देखें, सब का सब जापान का बनाया हुआ है । स्वराज्य प्राप्त करने के पहले सन् १९०५ में जब वंग भंग का आन्दोलन हुआ, उस समय में तो बहुत छोटा था, सब से पहले और उस के पश्चात् सन् १९२० में जब पहले पहल हम ने असहयोग आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया तब स्वदेशी की जिस भावना को हम ने जागृत किया था वह भावना स्वराज्य मिलने के पश्चात् नष्टप्राय हो गयी है ।

5 P. M.

जब तक हम स्वदेशी की भावना को इस देश में फिर से नहीं लायेंगे और सरकार भी इस प्रयत्न में जब तक हमारा साथ नहीं देगी, तब तक हमारे इन उद्योगधंधों की बढ़ती नहीं हो सकती, इसलिए मैं आपसे अन्त में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इन सब बातों के ऊपर ध्यान करके यह विधेयक तो बहुत सुन्दर है ही, परन्तु इस विधेयक को केवल एक आरम्भिक कदम मान इस विधेयक के पश्चात् हमको इस दिशा की एक निश्चित योजना बनानी चाहिए.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think we may stop this Bill now and take up the Appropriation Bill. This Bill may continue on some other day, and the hon. Member who is in possession of the floor now may continue his speech on that day.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: May I make a submission? This Bill lapses on the 15th April.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We may take it up tomorrow. Today we may proceed with the Appropriation Bill from now.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Unless it is taken up tomorrow...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will certainly do so.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection. I am prepared to sit for as long as is needed. But if it is intended that the other House must have the opportunity to pass the Appropriation Bill, then it is better to push through with it at this stage.

We will now take up the Appropriation Bill. The hon. Member Seth Govind Das may continue his speech on the next day when the Khadi Bill is taken up.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो एक मिनट में अपना भाषण समाप्त किये देता हूं । अन्त में मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि हमको पूरी योजना बनाकर इस काम को करना चाहिए । यह विधेयक तो केवल हमारे कार्य को आरम्भ कर रहा है, यह मानकर चलना है, लेकिन अगर हम यह मान लेंगे कि यह विधेयक पास हो जाने से ही सब काम समाप्त हो जाता है तो हमारा काम होने वाला नहीं है । इतने पर भी मैं विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं ।

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): I beg to move*.

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

I have received notice of a number of points from the leaders of various groups. Hon. Members are aware that the scope of discussion on the Appropriation Bill was elaborately discussed on the floor of the House last year and it was held that it was intended to give an opportunity to groups to place before the House certain very important points and elicit any remarks or explanations from the Government. These should be points which have not been touched upon during the Budget debates, but which are of very great importance, to which the pointed attention of Government ought to be drawn. With this end in view, I suggested to leaders of various groups to send me such points, so that I may communicate them to the Ministers concerned, and they may be able to explain the position. When I made that suggestion, I naturally expected only particular subjects to be given on behalf of particular groups. I now find that individual Members also have sent in points, and apart from the points which I received yesterday and which have been circulated to hon. Members, there is a very large number of other points here. I consider that the points which I got before sufficiently of importance and notice of them has also been given to the Ministers concerned. They will suffice, I think. The others I have subsequently received are legion and run into two pages. When I made my suggestion, it was not the intention that so many points may be brought up.

I would also point out that this is the second reading and then there will be the third reading. These points may be stressed in the third reading stage. I would like to know how many Ministers would be participating and how many minutes each would like to take, taking only the points that were circulated yesterday to be the subject matter of discussion. The other points need not be taken up, because we have not got much time. Half an hour before seven o'clock I will apply closure to the discussion.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram (Visakhapatnam): May I point out that the understanding yesterday was that points may be submitted to you up to 11.30 this morning?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: True. I thought that unattached Members would send in one or two subjects and the groups may confine themselves to particular points. I suggest that the National Democratic Party, the Communist Party, the Praja Socialist Party and Independents may have one subject each and the Unattached Members may have one subject, thus making up a total of five subjects for discussion. Let us therefore settle the subjects. The Acting Leader of the Communist Party has given notice of the following point:

> "Provision in the Budget for payment of Rs. 10,20,000 to the U.K. Government towards expenses of the Commonwealth Relations Office, and the absence of any arrangement for associating the House with the conduct of our relations with the Commonwealth."

That is one subject. Now, let me enquire from the Praja Socialist Party what is the particular point that they want to discuss.

Shri Damodara Menon (Kozhikode): Under the Ministry of Production, we would like to discuss the working of the machine tool factory and also the working of the organizations under the Ministry of Production.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is too vague. There are various organisations under the Ministry of Production.

Shri Damodara Menon: I have given the name separately also. The intention is to discuss Demand No. 83 relating to the Coal Commissioner's organisation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That settles it. The following will be the subject that will stand to the credit of the Praja Socialist Party:

> "Discussion of the Coal Commissioner's organisation."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Now, is there any spokesman for the National Democratic Party? What is the subject that they will confine themselves to?

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir): We have given a list. Under the Production Ministry, we would like to discuss the iron and steel factory, and the machinery for....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Only one subject.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But we have mentioned in the notice about our desire to discuss the machinery for management of State industrial concerns.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The proposed iron and steel factory will be the subject of the National Democratic Party, but there is a small doubt relating to it. If cut motions had been already tabled on this very subject and negatived, it cannot form the subject matter of discussion again during the Appropriation Bill.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: But the Ministry of Production was not discussed and the cut motion was moved on a wrong Demand. This is the correct Ministry under which it should be taken up, and that Ministry was not discussed at all.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But I find from the proceedings that a cut motion was moved that the demand under the head Capital Outlay—Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Demand No. 110) be reduced by Rs. 100 (to discuss the vacillating policy regarding the setting up of the iron and steel factory.) That cut motion was negatived. Whether it relates to one Ministry or another, we cannot reopen a matter here which has been previously closed.

Shri R. N. S. Deo: This was not discussed. We had given notice of a cut motion about the provision of Rs. ten lakhs made in Demand No. 133 for the setting up of the iron and steel factory, and that has not been discussed at all.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram): The cut motion under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry may have had reference to private enterprise also being allowed to start iron and steel factories.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The difficulty arises out of this, namely, there are certain cut motions which hon. Members wanted to be put to the vote of the House and they have been negatived. That emphasises all the more the need for great circumspection in the matter of choosing cut motions. Hon. Members wanted to have the chance of moving a number of cut motions and this is the result. Therefore, it is not possible to reopen that matter again.

I think what they actually want to discuss today is the agency for production, meaning evidently whether it should be a corporation, committee, company or some other agency?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You may say 'management'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well. 'Management of various factories under the Production Ministry' will be the subject of the National Democratic Party. What about unattached Members?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like to discuss the management of the Machine-tool factory at Ambarnath, notice of which I gave this morning.

Shri Pocker Saheb (Malappuram): I have a subject for discussion, namely, the urgent necessity of introducing compulsory, free, elementary education throughout India. It has not been properly dealt with under any of the cut motions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid it is too wide a subject to be discussed under the Appropriation Bill.

Shri Pocker Saheb: But it is an important subject.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Simply because they are unattached, hon. Members cannot bring forward as many subjects as there are unattached Members. I have already spent over ten minutes on this. Except the four subjects which I have read out, I am not going to allow any other subject.

Shri Pocker Saheb: Is the point I mentioned, one of the four subjects?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is beyond the four subjects.

Shri Pocker Saheb: But why is it excluded, I would like to know?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because under the Appropriation Bill only specific subjects of general importance, which are given by groups or individuals, will be taken up for consideration, having regard to the time at the disposal of the House

Shri Pocker Saheb: But is it not an important matter—I would like to know.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are many things of importance. Then there is the question of time to be considered. These are the only four subjects which with some advantage can be discussed now.

Shri Pocker Saheb *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going to allow any further discussion. I will allow only four subjects, which I have read out. If any hon. Member has any subject for discussion he can bring it during the Finance Bill. We cannot have all the subjects. It may be important, but there is no time for it.

Shri P. T. Chacko (Meenachil): What about notices given by some of the Congress Members, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, this is an opportunity for the Opposition. The Congress Members are represented by the hon. the Finance Minister.

Shri P. T. Chacko: We have also a right to represent certain things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They have a right to rule this country. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I propose, in pursuance of your ruling, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Having regard to the fact that we have taken fifteen minutes already, we will close this at a quarter past seven.

Shri R. D. Misra (Bulandshahr Distt): On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am coming to the point of order. Is the point of order to my standing?

When will the hon. Minister like to reply? Four subjects have been brought forward for discussion. Each hon. Member will have fifteen minutes. Will the hon. Finance Minister himself reply, or does any other Minister want to intervene?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: It would do if you give half an hour to all of us.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then we may be able to close at seven.

पंडित अलगू राय शास्त्री (जिला आजमगढ़—पूर्व व जिला बलिया—पश्चिम) : हर सब्जेक्ट पर अपोजीशन के लोगों को ही बोलने का अख्त्यार है या हम लोगों को भी है ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं, नहीं, सब लोगों को अख्त्यार है ।

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर यह है कि जितने इस मैजारिटी पार्टी के लोग बैठे हुए हैं उन को बोलने का, अपने ग्रीवान्सेज को बताने का अपनी कांस्टिटुएन्सी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करने का क्या कोई अख्त्यार नहीं है, जब कि अपोजीशन के मेम्बरों को पूरा अख्त्यार दिया जाता है कि वह जितना प्रोपेगेन्डा चाहें करें और जितना देश का सत्यानाश करना चाहें करें ?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not going merely to call these four gentlemen. Others also will have a right to reply. As a matter of fact they have to justify what has been done.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मैं तो अपने राइट के मुताल्लिक बोल रहा हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These are the only four subjects which will be discussed now.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee (Calcutta South-East): I would like to change our subject to election laws.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the Government been apprised of it?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: We have given notice of it in time.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya (Muzaffarpur Central): It is such a popular subject that the Minister does not want any notice.

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): I got notice of it at half past three: but I do not mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In place of agency for management of various industries, 'Election Laws' will be the subject.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, in pursuance of your ruling, I confine myself to the question of the provision in the Budget for the payment of Rs. 10,20,000 to the Government of the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

United Kingdom towards expenses of an organisation called the "Commonwealth Relations Office" and also to the absence of any provision for securing some sort of real association of this House with at least the general conduct of our relations with the Commonwealth. I find that there is already a provision in our Budget for Rs. 52·08 lakhs are expenditure on the Office of the High Commissioner in London. This additional sum of over Rs. ten lakhs is being expended and is being handed over, as far as I can make out to the United Kingdom towards expenses of the Commonwealth Relations Office. We would like very much to know what exactly is done and why this sum is given over to the British Government for expenses in connection with that office.

This naturally brings us back to the question of our relation with the Commonwealth. This is a hardly 'monthly'—I should say, from the way it comes up over and over again in this House. But the trouble is we have to bring up this point because it is a continuing sore in our body politic. I do not wish to tire the House with quotations from speeches made by the Prime Minister or things which he wrote some time ago. He might say—I am sorry he is not here—that consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. He has every right to change his views. He may at one time have said all kinds of nasty things about the Commonwealth, but he has a right to change his views in regard to that. I quite concede that might be his position.

But what I do not understand is did we curse the British Empire with bell, book and candle for purely sentimental reasons or were there very much more behind our attack on the British Commonwealth. While a foolish consistency might be the characteristic of very little minds, actually we have to find out whether consistency in this regard is in conformity with the patriotic interests of our country or not. There I say that our Government has begun to weave a very tangled web because it has already practised some sort of deceit—I should say—upon the patriotic instincts of our people. Let us assume for a moment that we are in the Commonwealth because as a business proposition, as a practical proposition we have found that it is right for us, that it is proper for us and that it is consistent with our self-respect for us to be in the Commonwealth. But what exactly do we get out of it? We surely are not in the Commonwealth, we are not spending so much money for our High Commissioner's Office as well as for the Commonwealth Relations Office, we are not there for the good of our souls; we are getting something in return for it. And what exactly is that?

As far as I could find out—apart from what everybody knows, namely the reality of our economic affiliation with the Commonwealth—occasionally Commonwealth Conferences are held. There was a conference last November where the hon. the Finance Minister went. Now, I remember very well how, when the Prime Minister made a statement regarding the visit of the Finance Minister to the Commonwealth Conference, on that occasion—it was on the 19th of November, 1952—the first man to jump up in this House was the Father of the House, Mr. B. Das. It was not one of ourselves. But Mr. B. Das got up to say that we should have a discussion as to whether we should at all participate in the Commonwealth Conference or not. That was the kind of reaction which he had: why should we go to this sort of Commonwealth Conference? And then again, all sorts of very vague, generalised statements were made to us regarding the virtues of this Commonwealth Conference and after the return of the Finance Minister a communiqué was issued. Now, as far as this communiqué is concerned we can hardly make head or tail out of it. Actually, knowing the Finance Minister as we all do, I was reminded of a person, whose name comes to my mind very much when I come to this House, Lewis Carroll, and of his poems "Through the looking glass," and I thought this was perhaps the kind of thing happening in the Commonwealth Conference:

"'The Time has come', the Walrus said,

'To talk of many things:

Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—

Of cabbages—and Kings—

And why the sea is boiling hot—

And whether pigs have wings'."

Possibly this is the kind of discussion which the Finance Minister on behalf of the Prime Minister had at the Commonwealth Conference. We could not make head or tail out of it. And I tried to sort of educate myself in regard to these very technical matters and I looked up some profes-

sional, technical, economic journals where also we find that they came to the conclusion that in the Commonwealth communiqué issued by the Finance Minister that were platitudes like "the aim of concerting measures for increasing the economic strength of the Commonwealth or the promotion of the expansion of world production and trade". This is the kind of very vague and generalised formulation given to us.

But actually what do we know? We know some very definite, concrete, objective facts regarding the results of our association with the Commonwealth, regarding the implications which impinge on our life from day to day of our being in the Commonwealth. That is the domination of British imperialism over our economy which has expressed itself in so many various ways. We know that British capital directly controls some of our major industries. It makes enormous profits and exports them out of the country. These, together with the profits which are earned by British banks, insurance companies and shipping companies enable Britain to exercise over our economy a sort of dominating influence. Britain has a sort of lien over our foreign trade. Britain has deciding voice: with whom and how much we shall trade. There are powerful foreign exchange banks, for example, who rule the roost, who make us depend upon not only the British Commonwealth but the United States of America for the disposal of our produce. And we are forcibly linked with the crisis-ridden war economies of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. We are compelled to seek the narrowing markets within the confines of the Commonwealth and dollar areas, and we are prevented from seeking profitable trade and exchange with countries like People's China. I say, in spite of the accusation that we repeat the same things, that we are really deeply interested in expanding our trade with all countries—Britain and the United States of America included. But what we object to is that practically we are confined to obey the behests of Great Britain. We are not allowed to carry on trade with countries with whom we have had intimate commercial trade relations in the past and with whom we can trade with national honour.

I say this with very great confidence, particularly because we find what happens on account of the overweening influence of the British Commonwealth upon those who are associated with it. I find that *Reuter* reported from London on the 23rd March that Britain was consulting—it was routine consultation according to the Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in the Government of Great Britain—that Britain was consulting India, Pakistan, Ceylon and other Governments about her recent decision to tighten restrictions on British shipping which had trading with Chinese ports. Along with this there was another note in the same day's papers that Ceylon, under pressure from the Commonwealth, had to ban transhipment of rubber and other strategic materials through Colombo to China. We all know that Ceylon and China have entered into a mutually advantageous commercial deal for the exchange of rice for rubber. Possibly here is an attempt to sabotage that deal by means of this thin end of the wedge—which is not very thin at all—and this decision is imposed on Ceylon when Ceylon had to ban transhipment of rubber and other strategic material through Colombo to China. In regard to this the External Affairs Secretary of the Ceylon Government, Sir Kainthiah Vaithianathan, who had led the Ceylon delegation to China for the trade deal, said this was international thuggery over the free movement of international trade. This kind of thing happens. This is one of the examples of how Commonwealth relations have led us to a kind of a bog.

Why are we in the Commonwealth? What are the advantages we are getting? I shall not go into the whole pattern of our trade because there will be no time for it.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA *in the Chair*]

I wish we do get some opportunity for it so that we may go into the details of it. Because it is more or less clear, for whoever really cares to see, what the position is like. There are certain very basic and inescapable facts. There are under-developed areas, and we include ourselves among them, where there is appalling poverty. Even the *ex*-Minister of Health of Great Britain, Mr. Aneurin Bevan who came here and was feted like a lord and who tried to go into the countryside was appalled by the poverty he saw, contrasted with the decorated splendour of New Delhi (in spite of its being a desert), and the countryside around it. So under-developed areas are in this condition of absolute and almost hopeless penury.

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

We see also that we do not get a kind of advantage out of this Commonwealth connection, which we have a right to expect. Calumny is being perpetrated in Kenya. We cannot do anything about it, it seems. We have not been able to raise our voice. I do not know whether we raised our voice at all in the Commonwealth counsels. We cannot do it. There is at present in Delhi, I expect, a representative of the Kenya Freedom Movement who, I am sure, is trying to do what he can to secure assistance from our own proud national movement. But so far as our own association with the Commonwealth is concerned, we cannot get a thing. In regard to South Africa we have not been able to do very much at all. In regard to Ceylon we are in trouble. Pakistan is a Member of the Commonwealth. We are a Member of the Commonwealth. In regard to Pakistan we do not get any assistance from the Commonwealth for a solution of all our mutual troubles. On the contrary we find that the U.K. and the U.S.A. are exploiting the Kashmir issue in order to drive a wedge between our countries. They are trying to lure Pakistan into their M.E.D.O. We cannot do very much about it. There is N.A.T.O., there is M.E.D.O., there is A.N.Z.U.S. which are being pushed and boosted in the Commonwealth but we cannot do anything about it. We are roped in. All sorts of undesirable people come into this country and God knows with what commissions—and they do so with impunity because they can exercise whatever influence they have in order to rope us into their own racket. That is exactly what is happening.

This brings me to the last point which I gave notice of, the absence of any kind of effective association of the House with the conduct of Commonwealth relations. Maybe we do not know much about what is going on behind the scenes. I do not have any illusions of what is being done for the good of the country and for the self-respect of our country. I have no illusions about it. But we ought to know generally how the Commonwealth relations are being conducted. In regard to this, last year this question came up over the issue of the abolition of the Standing Committees of the House and on that occasion, the Prime Minister made a speech in which he said that he was very willing to have suggestions from hon. Members in the Opposition as well as hon. Members in the Government party. He was very willing to secure more co-operation in the working of Government. He said, of course, that he was not in favour of the idea of reviving the old system of Standing Committees. He said again that the Standing Committees, in any case, had no access to secret information. Really, there was no harm done if Members of the House do get an opportunity of how certain aspects of administration are conducted. Last time he opposed the idea of the revival of the Standing Committees but he said that he was prepared to consider any proposal which would bring about a closer association of the House with the actual conduct of the administration. At least the generality of the Members of the House could be taken into confidence in that regard as far as that goes. We know that even in regard to foreign policy, we had only met once in the last twelve months, but we are going to meet the Prime Minister again. I do not know what is exactly in the mind of the Government. At least, in so far as Commonwealth relations are concerned, I am sure the whole House feels very deeply—the Members of the Government party may not say so, the party whip may prevent them. We ought to be able to present to the country an understandable justification of our being in the Commonwealth. As far as we are concerned, we do not see any justification at all. We can say that this Commonwealth is a racket, and for us to be roped into this racket should not be perpetuated. At least we should not be a party to continue as a member of this racket and that is why we say, as far as our relations with the Commonwealth are concerned, surely let us carry on our relations in as friendly a way as possible. I do not object to our spending as much money as is necessary for the High Commissioner's Office but I do not for the life of me understand why we should keep up another organisation. We should resist the maintenance of a Commonwealth Relations Office. Why should we pay as much as Rs. 10,20,000? It is not a matter merely in regard to the expenditure involved. Also some very deep and basic matters of principle are concerned. That is why I brought it up in connection with the discussion of the Appropriation Bill.

Shri Vallatharas (Pudukkottai): The Ministry of Production deserves some mention. It is a Ministry which is now nine months old after the reorganisation of certain adjustments. Whether it has got a right to continue

or whether it is necessary or whether the Supply Ministry, this Ministry and some other Departments have to be pooled again, we need not go into all this now; but so far as our present purpose is concerned, this Ministry is sought to be expanded and stabilised for the purpose of expediting the industrialisation of this country. It is of vital importance now. Six items are given for this Ministry, the most important of which is coal. Of course, I do not touch upon the Sindri Factory. It has come into existence, and it has shown some output, and criticism in favour or against is not necessary now.

So far as the coal industry is concerned, it is a very old industry. It is managed and owned by foreign interests and it is high time that it should be nationalised. It seems the opinion of the Government is that getting some strategic positions to control will be sufficient to have an effective utilisation of this industry; but they have not got the mind to state what the strategic control is. Unless that control is stated, we are not in a position to judge whether the ownership and management in the hands of the foreigners will be justifiable. The Government's declaration that their policy in regard to Industries is to have a control over strategic points is an eyewash. This is a basic industry. We are having large quantities of coal in our country, but without our own management and our own control over it. It is a deplorable aspect of our attempt to industrialise this country totally. Already opinions are divided in respect of the private sector and the public sector. Great importance is given to the private sector now, because in the trend of the proceedings of so many Chambers of Commerce meetings and also conferences in which our Government officers and Ministers have participated, the thing is made clear. Eight months before, one industrial magnate demanded in plain words that the Government must frankly come out and state what their intention was in respect of the private enterprise. Though the private enterprise was willing to co-operate with the Government in working out the Plan, unless this understanding was specifically stated, they were not prepared to co-operate. Recently when a Chamber of Commerce had celebrated one of its annual functions the assurance was candidly given that nationalisation—(It was only intended for the platform and election purposes)—will not be implemented. The private sector is thus made a permanent feature of this economy. The public sector is doing all that is possible to help the private sector. So far as I am able to see, investment of several crores of rupees on one or two items in a public sector does not mean that we are nationalising almost all the basic industries. Now there is no scope for the appearance of socialism, at least in the form. There is no use of talking socialism now. All things are done with a view to bring socialism under the control of this dominant capitalistic system of maintaining private enterprise. It is a deplorable feature in this country that in spite of so much of literature that is existing on behalf of socialism created by the Congress party itself, that socialism is not now so tasteful. There is not going to be nationalisation of many a basic industry in this country, and as a matter of fact it is said that private capital must be allowed to flow into the private sector and thus the country's Five Year Plan must be worked out. You may take into your fold all the capitalists; you may try to canvass all the opposition parties to work with the Congress Party. But, it has entirely lost the confidence of the people without whose co-operation the plan cannot be worked out. Now we are not here to see that the Plan must fail. We want the country to prosper. In all sincerity we say the Plan must come forward but the difficulty is this. In the administration there are people who do not believe in khadi, there are people who do not believe in Gandhism, there are people who do not believe in rural reconstruction, there are people who do not believe in cottage industries, there are the people who talk so much and never think of the poor men dying in miserable conditions throughout the country. When I see all these, the external appearance is polished and seems substantial. But internally, every thing is insincere and deceptive. In this baneful atmosphere, we the representatives of the people are expected to pave the way for a national Welfare State. I think we are defective. This is my conception. I want them to appreciate whether there is any sense in what I say. This seems to be the attitude today. We say we have no money. There is no right earnestness nor sincerity in this utterance. We all worked under Gandhiji. If really you repose confidence in the people and appear to be so, you will simply announce that we want about Rs. 500 crores within two months, you will get it from each poor man. Instead of the token five rupees note which is sent to the Finance Minister

[Shri Vallatharas]

this year to be shown to the Parliament, you will receive hundreds of hundred rupee notes from all quarters which will make up the necessary capital for working the Plan. But as a matter of fact, there is no sincerity behind all these efforts.

In Bangalore, in the Mysore State you have got an industry, i.e. the machine tool industry. What is the progress made? There are. I understand, so many foreign people who are employed in that industry. They have come from distant countries; they are receiving fat salaries; there is no work for them as no work is started. Who is to account for the waste? In Hirakud Dam, sometime before, (we have got on record) that for work to be started in the year 1950 the Government got in advance stocks of all things in 1948 itself costing several crores of rupees which were left in the open without even a clerk to make a list of them. There was no proper record to show receipts or distribution of the stock. There was terrible waste and loss. But, at this late stage, after four years, we have to break our heads as to who should be held responsible for all these things. There are several other matters. As a member of the Public Accounts Committee, I know in how many instances stores worth several lakhs and crores have been wasted and lost without any hope of recovery. Now, in Mysore we have invited so many foreign experts and employed them. Certainly Government should have seen beforehand that as soon as these people arrived, they were put to work. They are sitting idle. What are we going to do with them?

Take the Telephone and Cable factory. Stores are arriving. The plant and machinery that had been ordered are being received. A field office of the factory has been opened at Chittaranjan, at a distance of five miles from the factory site. I have no criticism on this factory except that I only want to tell the Government that the stores which have been received should not be allowed to be stolen away or wasted, and after two or three years, it should not be subjected to any criticism by the Public Accounts Committee, when we will have to ruminate over these things.

As a matter of fact, this Ministry has not got full work. I do not mean any personal reflection. There are nine items. These could as well have been tackled by the Supply Ministry. It seems there is also a Deputy Minister. Of course, I do not know what both the Minister and the Deputy Minister are doing. As regards the activities of this Ministry also, we have got nine paras in the publication 'Activities of the Ministry', appearing as essays of Hazlitt. Each contains some materials, the omissions being more noticeable there. It says, there are two industries for pig iron. Where they are situated, we are not told. In that way, the information supplied by the Government in regard to various new undertakings and projects had been incomplete and sometimes erroneous.

There is another important matter. The last three years have been years of anxiety, wild and ferocious criticism and misgivings. Now you justify your existence behind the Plan. Either you rise with the Plan or fall with the Plan. We also want to cooperate with the implementation of the Plan whatever might be our differences about so many other things. So far as the Plan is concerned, you say you will do better. We are also hoping that we could do very much. After 25 years, history may record something about our activities. Today, let us have some mutual understanding at least so that good will may prevail. Or else, we will have to roam about in the darkness all over the country.

As conditions exist today, unemployment is the chief problem. To solve unemployment there is no consistent, intelligent policy pursued by the Government during the last three years. One says, handloom industry; another says we have forgotten khadi, or that it has become an antiquated thing; One says, have this industry in Calcutta; another says, have this industry in Madras. What are all these? It is just like diluting asafoetida in the Indian ocean. With a population of 35 crores, how are you going to solve this unemployment? In all sincerity, I offer a challenge. You cannot remove unemployment, unless nature is sympathetic to us and pours rain upon the entire South, and West and also upon our own heads so that the heated brains may cool and we may work for the country's happiness.

An Hon. Member: Also on the other side.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): They need floods.

Shri Vallatharas: We Members of Parliament are treated with scant courtesy by the Government. We all come here. I do not know Calcutta; I do not know Chittaranjan; I do not know Hirakud; I do not know Damodar. The Public Accounts Committee sat over the Hirakud Dam project in all earnestness at 45 meetings and produced a report. All do see report. But one day before the presentation of the report, the hon. Minister praised Hirakud to the skies! What is the meaning ? I want to ask. We want to see personally every big national industry, either agricultural or regular industries throughout the country. Government must help us with the necessary railway concessions and also some allowance. In Australia, in England, in Japan all the Members are given facilities to travel throughout the country and see how things work. We also must go and see for ourselves. We cannot hear stories from the Ministers and get convinced that what they say is correct or conducive to national safety. Our cooperation with them lies in this fact that we must get certain opportunities to travel throughout the country and see personally at least the most important of these projects. This is the opinion of the majority of the Members of the House. I have heard it from so many Members and I am expressing it.

One thing more, Sir. Mere utterances of high minded sentiments without any effort being made for their application in practice will not enhance the credit of those indulging in it; nor will it, when they happen to run the Government, invest it with stability, dependability and robust worthiness. Timidity is written in the face of each one of the present Government's industrial enterprises.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I would like briefly to draw the attention of this House to the management of the Machine Tool Factory at Ambarnath, near Bombay. It was only on the 13th of January this year, that the Prime Minister formally inaugurated this factory which, the country is told, and we are told, is how coming into production. I want to give one assurance that I am not giving usually to running down institutions. I have before me a certain type of information which I feel the House is entitled to know because I am most anxious that if this information is wrong, it must be set right forthwith. I am glad that my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi, who had earned the reputation of being a go-getter when he was in the Finance Ministry till recently, would look into this question very early and set matters right, if the information which I place before the House, in all good faith, is proved to be correct.

It was nearly three years ago that the Government of India entered into a contract with a Swiss firm called the Oerlikon Machine Tool Works Limited, Zurich, involving an expenditure of about 22 million Swiss francs, about three crores of rupees, I suppose; I am not sure about the exchange rate at the moment Under the terms of the contract, this company has to supply 30 Swiss technicians and 500 machines which should be installed in this country in order to manufacture machine tools. I have here particulars of the various types of officers who have been imported into this country by the Swiss firm under the Agreement I have referred to, and I gather that very soon their tenure of office will be renewed and that the contract is being renewed. The reason why I am making reference to these officers of the Swiss company is to ensure that, if they are not properly qualified, if their experience is not sufficient for running this particular factory on efficient lines, they may be sent back and replaced, if necessary, within the terms of the contract, by better people. Here is the record of the Chief Engineer who claims that he has graduated from the GRAZ Technical Institute in Austria and has eight years experience of the type of work, of which, he says, three years as the owner of a Design office. Here are the particulars relating to the Standards Officer. He calls himself a degree holder of the Polytechnic at Vienna and claims to have five or six years' Drafting experience.

The Minister of Defence Organisation (Shri Tyagi): What is the name of the Officer?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: You know the names.

Shri Tyagi: Who is this Officer?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: I said, Standards Officer. I am not trying to give the names because it is not my intention at all.

I am asking my hon. friend the Minister to look into these qualifications. Here are three categories of staff employed in the Designs office, in the Workshop, in the Artisan school, etc. I have not particulars here to

[Dr. Lanka Sundaram]

show that most of these 30 Swiss technicians are hardly 25 years of age: it is something which strikes me as extraordinary, and they have been dumped into this country as experts. I may again give this assurance that I am not making any political speech, or any tendentious speech. I am anxious that this particular Machine Tool Factory, which to my mind is one of the most important of our Precision Instruments factories, which is of vital importance to the Defence Services, should not be managed in this particular manner. I would not weary the House with the terms and conditions of service of these people, but I find their salaries range from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,500, and most of their basic pay is paid in Swiss Francs so that the money goes to Switzerland, and most of these gentlemen are living in India on the allowances given to them which, I gather, works out to Rs. 500 in Indian currency. In contrast to this, there are, I gather, 16 Indian officers, quite a number of them properly trained and equipped, most of them educated abroad, who are made to work under these Swiss technicians on salaries which will put every one of us here in this House to shame by comparison.

With your permission, Sir, I would now like to review as briefly as I can the record of achievement of this particular factory. As I have said, nearly three years are lapsing. Actually, the contract is to be renewed. I gather that after more than two years of labouring, these particular technicians were able to manufacture a 14x20 inches tool grinder which is not a design of their own, which should have been the case under their contract, but copy of a design of another company called the Magerle Tool Grinder. They have made drawings—mark my words,—and only drawings, of a polishing machine.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Polishing machine?

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Yes, it is a very technical term....

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: I know polishing machines.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: ...and a single purpose lathe, etc.

This is their record of achievement —of manufacturing one particular machine tool, and finishing the drawings of three types of machines. In addition, I am given to understand that this particular band of Swiss technicians were able to copy the prototype of a machine gun with some difficulty. I would like to know from my hon. friend the Defence Minister whether the Defence Ministry has been satisfied with this particular copy of a prototype machine gun, and whether it is of the desired quality and utility.

Having said this, I would like to put a couple of questions to my hon. friend Mr. Tyagi. Will he take this House into confidence and tell us without betraying any secrets of strategic or vital importance, what exactly is the production programme of this company? What do they propose to do? Copy the drawings, copy the machine tools or something else? What will be the output? How many machine tools and prototypes and implements of war, if I may use the word, are going to be manufactured in the factory? What will be the capital cost involved in this transaction? I feel on a Bill like the Appropriation Bill, this House is entitled to information of this character. I may assure him I am not asking for secret information. I am asking for information of a structural type to which this House is entitled.

The second question I would like to raise is this. Has the Defence Minister examined the record of achievement of certain Indian companies like the Investa Machine Tool factory which has been in operation for the past several years, and also Kerloskars, and a number of other companies in India which are manufacturing precision machine tools which make this country proud of their achievement. Instead of getting this white elephant put across here in terms of the amounts of money I have detailed, cannot there be some sort of integration in order to give an opportunity to Indian technicians to take their fulsome part in this particular matter?

One final word and I will sit down, because I find a number of hon Members are anxious to speak. Who is in charge of this particular Machine Tool Factory at Ambarnath? My information is that the officer directly concerned has the reputation or the experience of having been a teacher of radio engineering at an institute in Bangalore. I want my hon. friend to correct me if I am wrong.

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I could not hear.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Who are the people who are controlling, in the name of the Defence Ministry, this particular factory at Ambarnath? My information is this, that the officer directly in charge there locally is one who had the experience of having been a teacher of radio engineering at an institute in Bangalore. And he is the man in direct charge of the management of this factory at Ambarnath.

In addition to this, I would like to post another question. I gather that this institution, in terms of management, as far as the Defence Ministry goes, is under the Director-General of Ordnance Factories. He is an I.S.E. officer, but I am given to understand that he is not experienced in this line of producing machine tools or even producing or manufacturing machine guns and implements of war of this character.

I would like to repeat my assurance that I am not raising these issues in order to embarrass the Defence Minister, because I consider that anything dealing with the Defence Ministry is of vital importance to us because of security reasons, but I feel this importation of foreign experts has been going on to such an extent, and we have to renew the terms of contract for three years, perhaps for these people. Please examine their qualifications, their record of achievement and put matters right, and I will be satisfied.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I should like briefly to refer to certain aspects of the laws relating to our elections and certain other matters connected therewith.

A Bill has been introduced before the House, as hon. Members are aware —the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill of 1953—and that Bill deals with a number of points which have been formulated in the light of experience, as has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, gained by the Election Commission as well as by Government during and after the last general elections. But there are a few important omissions, and I would like to know from Government how they propose to deal with those matters.

As you are aware, Sir, when the Bill will come up before the House for consideration, it is not open for us to suggest amendments which are outside the scope of the particular Sections which are sought to be amended technical objections can legitimately be taken at that stage. On the other hand, if Government consider the points which I am going to raise before the Bill is taken up, it is quite likely that these matters, by agreement, can be considered and decided by the House in whatever manner the House should decide to dispose of them.

These matters were referred to by me in the course of the debate on the President's Address in the first meeting of Parliament after the general elections, and the Prime Minister, while replying to the debate, was good enough to declare that Government would, in due course, consider those suggestions. Unfortunately, I have not been able to bring with me a copy of those proceedings, and although I have asked for it from the Library, they have not arrived.

One point which arose was with regard to the counting of votes. As you are aware, Sir, lots of complaints were made and suggestions were made regarding irregularities and malpractices due to the delay in the counting of the votes. Of course, it became inevitable since the constituencies were large and the number of polling centres also was large. The suggestion which we had made was that the counting should take place as soon as the election is completed on that very day. Certain difficulties were pointed out by the Election Commissioner as also by spokesman of the Government, that properly qualified persons to surpervise counting may not be available then and there. I recognize the force of that argument, but still I do not consider that to be completely insuperable. That is one point which I would like Government to consider which has not been covered by the amending Bill. This is the practice which obtains in the U.K. and also in other countries where Parliamentary elections take place. What some of us had suggested was that the counting should take place in each polling centre and then, after the counting had taken place,—it may take three, four or five hours—the officer presiding over each polling centre will give a declaration which may be countersigned by the representatives of the candidates concerned. If that is done simultaneously at all the polling centres, then, later on, after three or four or five days or even a week, the results may be added up and announced in due course. That is one point.

The second suggestion was with regard to the labelling of the symbols. Now, there, the Prime Minister himself agreed on the last occasion that very serious allegations had been

[Dr. S. P. Mookerjee]

made with regard to the possibility of changing labels from one box to another. The labels should be painted and not pasted on boxes where usually they do not stick and various malpractices have been alleged to have occurred. These were two specific suggestions which were made by various persons not belonging to the Opposition, but even belonging to the Congress party, and I would like these suggestions to be considered by Government.

6 P.M.

The next point was with regard to the facilities which should be made available to Ministers, and others who are in the Government at the time of the elections. We had a discussion on that point also. Certain replies were given on behalf of the Government, and I had occasion to refer to the practice which obtains in the U.K., with regard to the facilities which are made available to Ministers and others who may be candidates at the general elections. I do not wish to go into those details, but those are very salutary provisions, and there is no reason why similar conventions or rules should not be made applicable to our country. In fact during the last general elections in the U.K., as was reported in the papers, Mr. Attlee who was then the Prime Minister of England toured the whole of the U.K. in his own motor-car, and he could not even afford to keep a chauffeur; his wife was driving the car on most of the occasions, and he never utilised any car or any other vehicle from Government. Also, there were certain definite rules which had to be followed when Ministers and others visited particular centres for election propaganda. Local officers also had definite instructions as to how they should behave on those occasions. These are convenions which we would like to see established in our country also. When we had a discussion on this point last time, the hon. Prime Minister very kindly agreed that quite apart from any personalities, these matters should be discussed dispassionately, at the time when rules will have to be modified for purposes of holding the next general elections. But I am sorry to find that none of these matters finds a place in the amending Bill which is now before the House.

Another point raised was with regard to the use of the All India Radio and the broadcasting machinery etc. As it is known, these facilities are not available to candidates belonging to Opposition parties. In the United Kingdom, in accordance with a time-table, each party is allowed to use the radio and broadcast machinery, for the purpose of appealing to the electorates. There is no reason why in our country also, a similar provision should not be applied.

The other question which is related to this is with regard to giving the rights of franchise to those who have come from Pakistan. As you know, under our Constitution, people who came to India after, I believe, 24th July, 1949, are not entitled to become Indian citizens, unless Parliament passes a law that gives them the rights of citizenship. Unfortunately this matter was not disposed of before the last elections took place. The House may remember, that in the last Parliament, about one hundred Members belonging to all groups signed a representation addressed to the Prime Minister, requesting him to take steps for introducing a special legislation and give the rights of franchise to lakhs of people who have come away from Pakistan to India, after 24th July, 1949, and who definitely have no intention of going back to Pakistan. But unfortunately that could not be done, as the Prime Minister said, due to want of time. Even now, we hear from the papers that a Bill is now under preparation. Already steps are being taken for modifying the electoral rules. I do not know what the intention of the Government is, when the Bill will be ready, when it will be placed before the House, and when we will have an opportunity of discussing it. Now, there is a certain urgency about this matter, involving the rights of citizenship of millions of people who have come from both eastern and western Pakistan, but more from eastern Pakistan, because they came in larger numbers from there, after that date, namely the 24th July, 1949. On that point also, I would like to know what the position now is.

Lastly I come to the question of the future of the Part C States. That question also was raised as to whether they should remain as separate units, or before the general elections, Government would revise their policy with regard to the future existence of some of the Part C States at least. For instance Ajmer is supposed to be a Part C State with only seven and a half lakhs of people, and a contribution from the Centre to the tune of more than a crore of rupees per year, and with all the paraphernalia, a

Chief Minister, a Minister, a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief Commissioner, an Assistant Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Deputy Commissioner, and so many other types of officers whom it is so difficult to justify in a small State like this. These are matters which obviously have to be gone into. They are questions of policy, not that they fall within the portfolio of the hon. Minister of Law. But still unless a policy decision is taken with regard to the future of these territories, we will be caught by time, and it will not be possible for us to give effect to the changes. We want to economise expenditure, and there is much scope for economising expenditure in these particular areas. Undoubtedly we also feel that there should be more decentralisation, but that decentralisation does not mean that we will have States, Ministries, Governments and Legislatures, in small areas in different parts of India, whatever historically might have been the reasons for keeping Bhopal, or Ajmer or Coorg or some other parts of eastern India as separate units. During the last two or three years, such a historical necessity has disappeared, and the Government now should be able to make up their minds, and merge these areas with other adjoining territories or make suitable readjustments.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: What about Delhi?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: I have not referred to Delhi, because I thought my hon. friend Pandit Algu Rai Shastri will deal with Delhi, and take it to U.P. U.P. is a very small province, and it can form part of U.P.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: Why not make him Rajpramukh of Delhi?

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: But if the Government want to reconsider the position of Delhi, I do not wish to oppose it, but I have not applied my mind with regard to Delhi. That may be considered on special merits.

With regard to these matters, we would like to have some policy decision taken as early as possible. These are the few matters which I wanted to raise in connection with the electoral rules.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : चेयरमैन साहब, आज इस एप्रोप्रियेशन बिल पर जो आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिये मैं पहले आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूं।

इस हाउस में मैं ने यह देखा कि जिस तरीके पर प्रजातंत्र का नाजायज फायदा उठाया जा रहा है वह शायद ही और कहीं उठाया जाता होगा। सब से बड़ी रियायत इस देश में अपोजीशन वालों को दी जा रही है सब जानते हैं कि यहां कांग्रेस की गवर्नमेंट है इसलिये हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम कांग्रेस के सिद्धान्तों के मुताबिक अपने देश की सरकार को चलावें और अपने देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था को बनावें। लेकिन हम जो कांग्रेस वाले हैं जिनकी बड़ी भारी कसरत राय है उनको ज्यादा मौका नहीं मिलता। बल्कि रूल्स और कायदे और कानून के मुताबिक अपोजीशन पार्टी के मेम्बरान को ज्यादा मौका मिलता है, हर बिल पर मिलता है, हर कट पर मिलता है और बजट के हर ग्रांट पर मिलता है, लेकिन हम लोगों के लिये कोई मौका नहीं मिलता है जैसे कि जिस कांस्टीट्यूएंसी से हम आये हैं उसमें हम लोगों की कोई शिकायत ही नहीं है या हम उसे दूर कराना नहीं चाहते हैं। आज अगर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है तो वह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट कांग्रेस की मैजारिटी की वजह से है।

An Hon. Member: How it is relevant, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: Now it was decided by the hon. Deputy-Speaker that only four subjects were there for consideration, and that the discussion should centre round them only. But now the hon. Member seems to take another line. Whatever he says may be right or may be wrong, but I would request him to discuss only these four subjects.

Shri Syamnandan Sahaya: He is coming to it.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मैं उसी विषय पर बोल रहा हूं। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने इलेक्शन के मुताल्लिक बात कही और उसी के सिलसिले में मैं यह जवाब देना चाहता हूं कि जहां श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी साहब ने इस देश के इलेक्शन के कानून के अन्दर कुछ खराबियां बताईं कि जिन की वजह से उनको मुश्किलात पेश आईं, वहां इलेक्शन होने के बाद जो मुश्किलात हमारे सामने पेश आ रही हैं वह भी तो हम आप के सामने लावें।

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately, this does not relate to the election law. I will request the hon. Member to speak on the relevant matters.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मैं श्रीमान् की रूलिंग के मुताबिक अपने सबजैक्ट को बदलता हूं, क्योंकि आप की राय में इस से उस का सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मुश्किल तो बताइये।

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : लेकिन मुश्किल यह है कि मैं अब आप को अपनी मुश्किल बता नहीं सकता हूं। हमारे फाईनैंस मिनिस्टर साहब संस्कृत मे इंटरैस्टेड हैं। इसलिये मैं संस्कृत का एक वैदिक मन्त्र बताता हूं जिसके अनुसार यह बजट बनाया जाना चाहिये। मन्त्र साधारण है जिस को हम रोजमर्रा संध्याओं में कहा करते हैं। लेकिन जो मन्त्र है वह जहां ईश्वर से सम्बन्ध रखता है, वहां आर्थिक मामलात से भी वह सम्बन्ध रखता है। वेद मन्त्रों का आध्यात्मिक और भौतिक दोनों से अर्थ होता है। मैं उस मन्त्र को आप को बताता हूं।

"अग्नेय नय सुपथा राये अस्मान् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान्।
युयोध्यऽस्मज्जुहुराणमेनो भूयिष्ठां ते नमउक्तिं विधेम॥"

इसका अर्थ भी मैं बतला देता हूं। अर्थ है :

Oh, leader, with due respects and humble submission I pray to you to guide us on good economic plan. An economic plan means budget. Oh, leader, with due respects and humble submission, I pray to you to guide us on a good budget, because you know all our views—of all the Members who belong to the Government party. You are a Congressman and you know the views of Congressmen. So you must prepare a budget in the spirit in which the Congress people want. "युयोध्यऽस्मज्जुहुराणमेनो" It means: to enable us to fight with all these forces which are bent upon obstructing our path.

इस लिये मैं आप से अपील करता था कि बजट एक ऐसी चीज है कि बजट बनाने से देश उन्नतिशाली हो सकता है और बजट से ही देश नीचे को जा सकता है। आप को रुपया चाहिये। रुपये की जहां तक बात है, आप बहुत होशियार हैं, आप की काबलियत में कोई शक नहीं है। आप ने और देश के नेताओं ने मिल कर जो कानून बनाया, अपने देश के लिये जो विधान बनाया, वह बहुत बढ़िया है। जो आप ने प्लानिंग कमीशन की रिपोर्ट दी और जो रिपोर्ट फाइव ईयर प्लान की बनी है वह बहुत बढ़िया है। और भी जितनी बातें हो सकती हैं वे बढ़िया हैं, लेकिन कसर क्या है। कसर यह है कि हमारी कैबिनेट एक कोने में जा पड़ी। इधर अपोजीशन में कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी के मैम्बर हैं। वे गवर्नमेंट को क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं। प्रजा सोशियलिस्ट पार्टी आप को क्रिटिसाइज करती है।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Whatever the hon. Member is saying is very interesting, but I am very sorry he is not relevant. I will request him to come to the four points.

श्री आर० डी० मिश्र : मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि बजट के सम्बन्ध में हमारे फायनेंस मिनिस्टर को तमाम पार्टियां क्रिटिसाइज करती हैं और इधर जो हम चुपचाप बैठे हैं हम भी यह देखते हैं कि बजट में हमें भी कुछ बातें कहनी चाहिये। तो मैं अपील करता हूं कि जहां रुपये के लिये आप यह तमाम बजट बनाते हैं और विरोधी लोग उसको क्रिटीसाइज करके देश में असंतोष फैलाते हैं तो वहां हमको भी देश के सामने ऐसी बातें कहने का मौका मिलना चाहिए जिस से असंतोष दूर हो और गवर्नमेंट कामयाब हो। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि इस में कोई ज्यादा पैसे की बात नहीं है। आप चारों तरफ से घिरे हुए हैं इस बजट के सिलसिले में ही सब प्रकार की बातें कही गईं और हम चुप सुनते चले आ रहे हैं। मैं कह रहा था कि एक ओर जुमला विरोधी पार्टियां मिल कर आप को घेरे हुए हैं। इधर हम देखते हैं कि कहा जाता है कि कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है। जरूर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट है इस माने में कि हम जितने कांग्रेस वाले हैं वह अक्सरियत राय में इलैक्ट हो कर आए हैं और हम में से ही मिनिस्टर बने हैं। लेकिन.....

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal—West Cuttack): He is not speaking on the Bill, Sir.

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry to interrupt the hon. Member again. He is not speaking on any of these points. The hon. Member should realise that this is not the time for making prayers or giving advice etc. or discussing the procedure of the House. If he wants to speak on any of these matters which are being discussed before the House, he can go on. Otherwise, I will ask him to resume his seat.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury (Gauhati): May I submit, Sir, that prayers in the House are not ruled out by the Constitution?

Shri R. D. Misra *rose*—

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should resume his seat. He is not speaking on any of the matters before the House.

Shri Tyagi: I am glad my friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, gave me an occasion to talk about one of our best factories we have only recently established in India. My friend who is sitting in front of him has also got a lot of knowledge about this factory. About this factory, I have nothing to put before the House—about what it has been able to produce—except the factory itself. It is only three years that we started putting up this factory. Perhaps the House knows that this factory ranks among the very few not only in Asia but in the whole world. This is one of the first class factories.....

An Hon. Member: So what?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let there be no laughter. This is a very serious matter.

Shri Tyagi: Anything which is constructive my friends on the opposite do not take it seriously.

In the past whenever there was any emergency like war, India had to depend on foreign supplies both for weapons, armament and other requirements—both raw materials and machines. By now we have already during the last war and after put up factories and at present we have about 20 Ordnance Factories which are busy producing whatever armaments we could, and whatever other requirements of Defence Forces; they are being produced locally. In the past, so long as the British were here, we were always dependent for every little thing on them. They supplied them; they brought them here because they thought that it was their duty to protect India and they were doing it very well—for their own benefit. But now since they have left, we have again to depend either on the British or others for all types of weapons. Then if there is a war, or if conditions are not so easy as to import from outside, we shall only have a blockade of our supplies Therefore, those who have put up these factories deserve our thanks and congratulations. About these ordnance factories I had explained last time in the budget debate as to how much they were producing. But all that production would cease immediately for want of machines which on account of use go out of order. They would have to be renewed. For that purpose, it is not enough that you have ordnance factories producing goods and producing armaments. You have also to have ma-

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chines which will help to run those factories. Otherwise, those factories will have to close down. This is a factory which will give us prototypes, drawings, specifications and all other things pertaining to ordnance stores, our armament requirements and our ammunition. Dr. Lanka Sundaram was really anxious—and rightly too; he wanted a list of things for which this factory has been put up. Well, they are material of armament use. From his attitude, as the House will acknowledge, he does not want to go beyond a limit and I would therefore, excuse myself in the hope that he will agree it is not possible for me to put forward the whole list of what this factory can produce. This factory, I must make it clear, although known mostly, as a tools factory, does not produce tools alone. It is primarily meant for armament purposes. For that purpose, prototypes, specifications, drawings and other things are to be had. It will, in fact, produce machines which will be used in Ordnance Factories. But, we cannot use the whole factory for armament purposes all the time. So long as there is peace, we shall not need a perennial production of Ordnance stores. Whenever our armament needs are fulfilled, this factory will be switched on to the production of machine tools which are the essential requirements not only of Ordnance Factories but also of civil factories. Everywhere, in the public sector these machines are in need and the House will agree that in this matter of machines it is always better to be self-sufficient. It is for that purpose this factory is intended.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: What about the age?

Shri Tyagi: This factory is not leased out to any party; it is a pure and simple Ordnance Factory like the other 20 Ordnance Factories. This is the central nucleus; really speaking it is the king-pin in the whole set up of Defence production. For that purpose the experts have been used. As my friend said, this Swiss firm is known to be the best expert in the whole world and therefore we selected it to help us. The whole factory has been put up and completed within three years. This in itself is an achievement.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: We congratulate you for this.

Shri Tyagi: This factory has actually been built by our Chief Engineer and the staff of the Southern Command and, of course, with the co-operation of this big expert firm. It is not as if this firm is to be always in charge of the control and working of this factory. Like other factories it will be under the direct control of the Government. These experts are here for the purpose of prototypes and other things of which we have no knowledge. We have to have experts and I am not ashamed of having experts from one nation or the other. I must confess that wherever knowledge is available, we shall have it. If my friends take a pledge that their children will never have any knowledge or any invention which has been made by the British or the U.S.A. and that their children will not look at it, I am sure their children will not get wise. For knowledge there is no colour bar, red or white. Knowledge is knowledge. It must be had from wherever it can be had. In the present case it is only expert knowledge which has been had from the country which is renowned for its neutrality. Then again this firm does not belong either to this bloc or that bloc of which my hon. friends always take notice. At present there are 29 or 30 foreign experts engaged. We have not depended solely upon the experts working in the factory. We have started a school in which about 100 technicians are taught. It is attached to the factory and in this way, in three years 300 experts will be given training.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Apprentices and not experts.

Shri Tyagi: If my friend wants the actual word, they are technicians. Not only that, quite a number of engineers have been sent to get their training in Switzerland with this very firm. So a good number of engineers have gone and they are now coming back. We are very soon going to have our own men working in the factory.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: Are you going to renew the contract for three more years for this work?

Shri Tyagi: This firm was not on contract. It is just an arrangement that the firm was to help and co-operate with us in putting up this factory on a commission basis. We had to purchase some machines for this factory; we had arranged with them that they were to procure these for us —they were our procuring agents— and for that procurement of tools through their help and advice, we have given them some commission.

For this purpose the contract was only for three years and it is not the intention to renew it, because there is nothing to build now. The only question is that there are certain of their experts whom we just now have engaged and who are working in the factory. I may assure my friends that I will take pretty good care not to renew their contracts unless they are needed. As and when I can put my own boys into the factory, they will be released and none of them will be asked to stay here for a day more than is necessary.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: How many kinds of machine tools are produced: can you give the numbers?

Shri Tyagi: It is only two months since the factory has started smoking. Even a child takes quite a few months to be born.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: At what age does the child start smoking?

Shri Tyagi: I think my hon. friend is not so ignorant about this.

I may just inform him at present the programme is to produce the following machine tools. I will just read them.

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: We are satisfied; he need not read.

Shri Tyagi: These are: Tool grinders. Double handed grinders. Polishing machines. Monodrives. Head turning and Mouth reeming machines.

I think that will be quite interesting for my friends.

Dr. Lanka Sundaram: It has already turned the head of my hon. friend.

Shri Tyagi: I hope it was all in good humour. I am grateful that my hon. friend has not criticised the factory. He only wanted me to acquaint him with the tools. I may give this assurance to the House that whenever any further details are needed I shall always be very happy to give the details to the House and nothing will be kept back from the House. I share the sentiments which my hon. friend has expressed, and I can assure him that the factory will be kept under the direct control of the Government.

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): Owing to the limitation of time, I regret that this House had no opportunity to raise a debate on the Demands falling under my Ministry during the stage of the voting of the Demands. I hope, however, that there will be a suitable occasion during the budget discussion next year, at any rate, when this House may have an opportunity to discuss the various important aspects of the working of my Ministry. During the discussion of this Appropriation Bill, a passing reference has been made to a few matters coming within the purview of my Ministry by only one hon. Member, my hon. friend Mr. Vallatharas. I would like to dispose of one or two small points which he referred to, before I take up the major aspect on which he concentrated his attention. He referred to the Machine Tool Factory which is being established at Bangalore and asked, 'What have the experts who have come there from Switzerland been doing?' He also carries an impression in his mind that they are wasting their time. I would like to inform the hon. Member that these few foreign experts who have come recently—only during the last few weeks—are, according to my information, having their hands full and no valuable time is being wasted by them. It would be well for the hon. Member to realise that this factory is just coming up. These experts—a few of them—have come only recently and it would be unfortunate and unjust to make any sweeping criticism or remarks regarding the work of these experts at the present stage.

He referred also to the Telephone Cable Factory which is being put up at Rupnarainpur. What all he said was that stores are arriving and that one has to take good care that these stores are not stolen or misused. He was referring, obviously, to a thing which might happen in future. He had nothing else to say. So I do not take that point of his speech as a matter of criticism but only as a sort of a friendly warning to see that such things do not happen in future. He also seemed to have a doubt in his mind as to whether there is any necessity for this Ministry at all, and whether there is any work for this Ministry. He asked as to where is the necessity for a Minister for this Production Ministry and a Deputy Minister. If he had taken some trouble to find out the real truth of the matter, he would have known, for instance, that there is no Deputy Minister for the Production Ministry at all. So far as the necessity for this Ministry is concerned, I wish he had read the introduction to the Report for 1952-53, which has been already circulated to Members. With your permission, I would read it:

> "The reconstitution and regrouping of some of the Ministries of the Government of India in May, 1952 was, more or less, a necessary prelude to the fulfil-

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ment of the National Five Year Plan. The Plan has, amongst other things, given shape and form to the objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution of April, 1948....."

I hope he has taken the trouble to read the Industrial Policy Resolution—

"....to secure the rapid industrialisation of the country by careful planning and by the active and progressive participation of the State in the creation of new industrial undertakings in certain basic industries of national importance. It remained to reorganise the machinery of Government to translate the Plan into reality. While in the initial stages, when the Plan was in the making, it was convenient and feasible to leave responsibility with the new defunct Ministry of Industry and Supply, it became evident that if there was to be a balanced and complementary development in the public and private sectors of the Industry, a special organisation had to be established for this purpose. The Production Ministry thus came into being to plan and coordinate policy, control and manage industries in the public sector. It was also felt that the time had come when the entire energy and resources of a full-ferred to Delhi, because I thought my sed for the creation of new productive-units, for the speedy implementation of those under execution, and for the more efficient management of those which are already in production"

I am sorry that I have not got sufficient time at the present moment to elaborate as to what the Ministry has been doing in respect of the various points that have been highlighted in this introduction.

I may mention for the information of the hon. Member and also this House that the present subjects falling under this Ministry are:

Coal;

Sindri Fertilizer Factory:

Telephone Cable Factory:

Machine Tool Factory at Jalahalli;

Penicillin Factory, Pimpri, near Poona:

D.D.T. Factory being put up at Delhi;

Shipbuilding Yard at Visakhapatnam;

Nahan Foundary in Himachal Pradesh;

Iron and steel project now in hand;

Heavy electrical power plant, also in hand;

National Instruments Factory, Calcutta;

Government Housing Factory, Delhi:

Salt;

Establishment of oil refineries in India.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): No poultry farm?

Shri K. C. Reddy: I submit that as all these need constant attention, require a lot of processing and various steps to be taken in order to bring into existence most of the industries which have been taken in hand. The Production Ministry has sufficient work and no valuable time is being wasted by anyone in this Ministry, leave alone the poor Minister.

The hon. Member referred to nationalisation of coal in particular and to the policy of nationalisation in general. So far as the nationalisation of coal is concerned, I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the Industrial Policy Resolution announced in April, 1948 by the Government of India. Under that resolution, coal was one of the six industries in which the State—which in this context included Central, Provincial and State Governments and other public authorities like municipal corporations—would be exclusively responsible for the establishment of new undertakings except where in the national interest the State itself found it necessary to secure the cooperation of private enterprise, subject to such control and regulation as the Central Government may prescribe. This resolution was reconsidered in May, 1949 and Government came to certain tentative conclusions in regard to this matter of nationalisation of coal. I would like to make one point on this subject very clear. In the course of my replies to questions tabled in this House I gave the information that foreign and other private capital invested in the coal industry was of the order of Rs. 25 crores, and the proportion of foreign capital was not very much. I gave figures with regard to that aspect also. Now, if we

want to nationalise the coal industry, we have to proceed according to the principles we are following now and which we have to follow in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, namely, we have to compensate properly, and the compensation according to a rough estimate will be anywhere in the region of Rs. 75 crores in order to nationalise the coal industry. The question I would like to pose is this: Shall we try to find out resources to the extent of Rs. 75 crores or so for the nationalisation of this coal industry, or, if we have that sum of money available to us, shall we utilise it for building up some other basic industries like, for example, a new iron and steel project, or a heavy electrical machinery project or a heavy machinery project and certain other basic industries of that kind for which there is a crying need in this country at the present moment.

With regard to nationalisation, one basic factor we have to keep in mind is that our objective is to increase production. We have to have more and more production of basic materials which are necessary for the industrialisation of the country and also for consumption. Taking coal, for example, if we nationalise it and spend Rs. 75 crores on it, would we be securing the objective of increased production? I submit not. So, as realists we have to keep in mind the limitations under which we are working, namely, what is the manpower that we have got with the required training for nationalising these industries; what is the money resource that we have got; and so on. We have to keep all these things in mind before we can come to any decision with regard to these important aspects. All these aspects, I submit, have been canvassed at great length in the Five Year Plan Report which I suppose the hon. Member who referred to this aspect has studied. If he had studied it....

Shri Vallatharas: I have perfectly studied it. I have also fully studied the directive principles which clearly say that all these things must be nationalised. If the Government is not in a position to nationalise, it is not my fault and it is no use for the Minister saying that perhaps I have not studied it. Leave the Government with me for one year: I will nationalise everything. I challenge.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I am sorry that I cannot oblige the hon. Member by giving him the Government for one year.

Shri Vallatharas: If you are not capable of translating into action the directive principles, you must admit it. There is no use saying that I have not studied the Plan.

Mr. Chairman: He should not interrupt like this any further.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: May I point out that the hon. Minister should not say, "I do not know whether he has studied it or not"? How does he know whether the hon. Member has studied it or not?

Mr. Chairman: To that the hon. Member has already retorted that he wants to take charge of the whole Government for one year. It is not fair to the hon. Minister to interrupt him at every step. Let him proceed. Let there be some patience and forbearance in hearing the replies to criticism made by Members on this side.

Shri K. C. Reddy: I was about to conclude. I was only telling the hon. Member that had he read the Five Year Plan aright, he would have understood the reasons, the rationale, of the policy which we are pursuing at the present moment. He said that he had studied the Plan and that it advocated nationalisation. Yes, it is partly true, but at what pace; under what circumstances:—all these things also he should have borne in mind. If he had done so, he would not have offered the criticism that he has done.

In conclusion, I would say that the Production Ministry which has been specially brought into existence in order to build up the industrialisation of the country in the public sector is doing its best in order not only to build up the industries that have been already taken in hand, but is also conscious of the new industries that are very urgently necessary for the country, and the Ministry is doing its best in order to build up these new industries also.

Shri K. C. Sodhia (Sagar): On a point of order. This House has not yet voted supplies to the Government, because the Finance Bill has not yet been passed. Sanctioning of supplies is not supplying funds. Therefore, the consideration of the Appropriation Bill is premature before the Finance Bill is passed. (*Shri K. K. Basu*: It is misappropriation.) I do not know what the practice is in other countries. My hon. friend the Law Minister will acquaint us with that position. My submission is that the consideration of the Appropriation Bill at this stage is unconstitutional. I will await your kind ruling on this point.

Mr. Chairman: I think this is not a point of order at all. All these years

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the Appropriation Bill has been passed first and finally the Finance Bill comes. All the grants have been considered by this House and passed. Now the Appropriation Bill is there for authorising payment and appropriation from and out of the Consolidated Fund. I do not see what point of order there is.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: My submission is that passing of the Appropriation Bill at this stage will affect the rights and privileges of this House which is the guardian of public funds.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should like to say a few words about the subject which has been put in by the hon. Member Prof. Mukerjee in regard to a provision in the Budget for the payment of Rs. 10,20,000 to the United Kingdom Government towards the expenses of the Commonwealth Relations Office. I confess I was surprised to see this question crop up in this way. Prof. Mukerjee possibly thinks that this is somehow connected with our being in the Commonwealth. It has nothing to do with our being in the Commonwealth or not.

This item relates chiefly to certain pensions and other things which we have been trying to wind up. In the old days, of course, a vast number of activities were undertaken by the old India Office. Now all those activities, or nearly all of them, have been either ended or taken over by the India House, that is by our High Commission in London. Some minor activities do remain there, chiefly payment of pensions, and they perform a kind of agency function on our behalf to pay these things. We are, in fact, trying to wind up these things in two ways: one is by taking them over and the other is by coming to an arrangement with the United Kingdom Government so that they may deal with the matter and we have no contact with them on that subject. I cannot say how long these calculations may take. But this will be ended. Anyhow, this has nothing to do with our being in the Commonwealth or not being in the Commonwealth. It is only a question of certain liabilities in regard to pensions, etc., that we have, a large part of which we are discharging directly and some through them. Probably these agency functions they are doing on our behalf will end fairly soon, at any rate at not too long a time.

Now, over the larger question of our Commonwealth relationship; I spoke the other day in this House and I do not know if it is necessary or worthwhile for me to take the time of the House again on that subject, because it is a little difficult by any arguments that I might advance to do away with some kind of lurking suspicion that some hon. Members opposite might have in their minds. But I should like to beg of them to think of it from a different point of view. That is to say first of all, the Commonwealth relationship has nothing to do with any economic activities of ours in relation to the Commonwealth. The two are entirely separate. They are many countries in Europe and elsewhere, for instance, which are in the sterling bloc, but which are not in the Commonwealth. Now it is up to us to determine whether we should remain in the sterling bloc or not. We have naturally to think of that matter in terms of our national advantage. We can come to any decision any day that we should no longer be in the sterling bloc. There the matter ends. We can come to that decision. It has nothing to do with our being in the Commonwealth or not. It is quite apart from that. There are countries with economic relationship with England but not in the Commonwealth and there are countries in the Commonwealth, but not in the sterlig bloc and having some other relationships. The two are entirely apart and both should be judged apart from each other, naturally and entirely from the point of view of our national advantage in the matter. This relates to a certain payment of pensions, etc., a hangover from the old days. We had to pay them, unless we repudiate them which we have no intention of doing. We can pay of course directly. And we do pay directly most of our pensions. But there are certain minor items where it will be a greater burden and we pay for the agency functions which are gradually fading out.

Having put aside the question of any economic contact we may have with the United Kingdom or with the Commonwealth, and chiefly with the United Kingdom and not with the rest of the Commonwealth, which has to be judged again on the merits, so far as the political matter is concerned, I discussed it on the last occasion. I should like the House to remember that this, if I may repeat, our being in the Commonwealth puts no kind of strain upon us no limitation upon us. It is not binding us, in the slightest,

politically or economically. I should like hon. Members to object to any particular policy or any action or step we might take because of that. We can consider that, whether it is a right step or not. But merely to imagine that our being there leads to something, I do not think, is justified. I think that our being in the Commonwealth—it is an odd thing to say, but I say after fully thinking—in a sense gives us a larger freedom in international activity than otherwise, to a certain extent. And we have utilised that freedom and we propose to utilise it. The hon. Member might think that by being in the Commonwealth or because of other pressures and the rest, we are afraid of dealing with this country or that. Well, we are not. We decide about our trade policy entirely on the merits, and not because of what other countries think or of what other countries may have decided—whether it is some countries deciding about blockade of China or preventing China from getting this or that, or any other country. We are not bound by anything they do. We decide the matter entirely from the point of view of our own relations with other countries and of our own national advantage.

At this hour I do not wish to repeat what I said previously on that day. But I would say this that in the balance—if you leave out one factor, some hon. Members may feel sentimentally attracted towards something or may have some suspicion lurking about something else, it is difficult to deal with that kind of thing—looking at the question practically, this our being in the Commonwealth after we became a Republic was, I submit, not only good in itself but a good example to others of the type of relationship that should subsist between nations without binding each other down at all in the slightest. It is not a question of the Commonwealth only. I am prepared to have that type of relationship with other countries. I am prepared to join other groups on that basis, friendly groups. It does not prevent me from doing that. As I pointed out, with some countries our relations are closer than with the Commonwealth—with some countries outside, lately. Take Burma, our neighbour country. That is not in the Commonwealth. But our relations with Burma in many ways are far closer than with any Commonwealth country. So it does not come in that way. I think there are no precedents for this kind of thing. For this kind of being associated not constitutionally, not legally, but in a vague kind of way of understanding, there is no precedent. You cannot judge and all your experience in international law cannot help you. It is only a friendly understanding when we want to continue it. I think that it has been to our advantage. It does us good both in the international sphere and in regard to certain other matters of development activities, supplies, training, etc. which we get more easily in that way, but that does not limit us from going to other countries.

Then again remember another factor which must be borne in mind, and that is a large number of Indians overseas. It helps us to deal with them. I am not talking about Indians in South Africa. Indians in Ceylon, because Ceylon and South Africa are presumed to be independent countries. They are different but there are a large number of Indians in all kinds of places, Mauritius, Fiji and East Africa, here and there spread out. Now it is very helpful for us to deal with their questions. Otherwise, a very difficult problem would arise for them. They have to choose what to do; whether to have any connection with Indian nationality or to break away and become nationals in Mauritius and Fiji, etc. So taking all these factors into consideration, we came some years ago to this decision, but in the main I think it has been to our advantage and it has not led to our doing anything which we objected to. It has not led to any pressure being exercised on us in the slightest. If we have decided something it may be right or wrong but it is not due to our being in the Commonwealth. You can discuss the matter independently but it certainly does not flow from our being in the Commonwealth. I would put it to the House that it is a little difficult to carry this argument further but this type of association itself is a good type of association with any country. Any alliance that we may have, any treaty that we may have always binds you down to a certain extent. It is a give and take affair. It may be a treaty, may be an alliance but inevitably it is a give and take affair. If it is a military alliance you are very much tied down, otherwise you are tied down to a certain extent. Even take the Charter of the United Nations. We have accepted that. By accepting that we do make some commitments, we accept certain responsibilities and obligations. We gladly do so. Here we are accepting being in the Commonwealth and that not even legally or constitutionally but by friendly arrangement without the slightest binding factor which any treaty or any alliance might do. I do

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submit—if I may use that word—it is a very good arrangement for us and for other countries. I am not taking of the Commonwealth Ministers who may come together in that way. In any event, the larger question does not arise here in Mr. Mukerjee's subject, other than just a kind of hangover of payments for certain agency functions and pensions.

Shri Biswas: I do not think I need take more than a few minutes. The hon. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee has called attention to certain matters relating to elections and pointed out that nothing is to be found in the proposed Bill which is going to be placed before the House very shortly dealing with these matters. Well, I may tell the House that that Bill does not purport to be a comprehensive amending Bill. As I pointed out I believe on a previous occasion, there are many other matters for which we shall have to provide. We are awaiting the results of the election petitions which are now being tried by Election Tribunals all over the country. So this is not a comprehensive measure. Another measure will be introduced in the House and the matters to which my hon. friend has referred will all be incorporated therein after they have been considered. Take this question of counting of votes, for instance. The suggestion that he has made is that the counting must be made at the polling station immediately after the conclusion of the polling. That is, no doubt, theoretically a very sound proposition. But, it is a practical question. We have got to consult the States how far it will be possible for the States to provide adequate staff for the purpose. Polling goes on throughout the whole day. Counting sometimes takes hours and hours. We have to see whether it will be practical or not, and whether the staff and resources will be available for that purpose. This requires reference to the different States. We have introduced in this Bill only such amendments as appear to be of a non-controversial nature, which would not necessitate a reference to the different States. That is all. On this question of counting, we have made one amendment. Under the law as it stands, it is only the Returning Officer who can take part in it; in the Bill we have introduced an amendment giving the power to Assistant Returning Officers also to take part in the counting. That will expedite matters to a certain extent. But, I am quite free to admit that there are other matters also to be considered.

Then, about fixing the labels, that is no doubt a very important matter. We are also awaiting the results of the election petitions. We want to find out in how many cases such things have occurred. That was the subject matter of complaint in many of these elections. That is a matter which will be taken up after getting the results of the election petitions. Adequate steps will be taken to ensure that these labels are not torn off or removed or are not liable to be removed. The suggestion that has been made that the symbols should be painted both inside and outside, seems to be on the face of it quite reasonable. All that will be considered.

As regards the question of facilities to Ministers and other Government officers who may be candidates, whether they could use the facilities which they enjoy by virtue of their office as Government servants, that cannot be provided in the Act. That is a matter in which, as Dr. Mookerjee himself said, conventions must grow. Nobody suggests that the Ministers should enjoy any exceptional advantage from the mere fact that they are Ministers. So far as elections are concerned, certainly, they should act as any other ordinary citizen who offers himself as a candidate at the election.

The other question whether the All India Radio should be allowed to be used by all parties on a footing of party, so to say, is a question which can be taken up. It is not a question for amendment of the law. Lastly, on the question of granting franchise to migrants from Pakistan, there is already provision in the Constitution transitional provision, no doubt. Those who have migrated up to July, 1948, are citizens of India. Those who migrated between 18th July, 1948 and some date in 1949, are also entitled to be citizens on application, if they apply and get themselves registered. The matter stands there.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: They have no franchise.

Shri Biswas: Unless the Constitution is amended, you cannot enroll those persons who do not come within these categories and you cannot give them rights of franchise.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: By having an Act of Parliament.

Shri Biswas: That Act will come. We cannot take it up piecemeal. When the Citizenship Bill is there provision

will be made for migrants from Pakistan. So far as the Representation of the People Act is concerned, it deals merely with the preparation of electoral rolls. We must await the passing of the Citizenship Bill before we can introduce the necessary amendments in the electoral roll rules. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1953-54, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

7 P.M.

Mr. Chairman: Now, the House will proceed to clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are no amendments.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Title and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: Now, I have to make an announcement that the list which has already been circulated to the Members for April 8, 9, 14 and 15 stands. Now, the business of 8th is over, and from tomorrow the business of the House will be taken up according to this list.

Dr. S. P. Mookerjee: That means the Handloom Bill will be taken up tomorrow?

Mr. Chairman. That is so. The House stands adjourned till 2 P.M. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned till Two of the Clock on Thursday, the 9th April, 1953.